

Weinberger, Unimpressive at Home, Is Winning Friends Abroad as Reagan Apostle

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who has just completed a brief Middle East tour, won warm public praise from his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Rabin, praise that would have been unthinkable several years ago.

"We believe you're a friend, and you've proved it," Mr. Rabin said in a toast.

It was a measure of how far Mr. Weinberger has come in his brief original perception of a good manager of the Pentagon but lacking in diplomatic experience, he is now viewed as unimpressive in explaining Pentagon policy to Congress. But he has developed increasing stature as an international representative of the Reagan administration.

Proof of his high diplomatic profile is that he was sent to the Middle East just before the U.S. elections.

Regarded suspiciously by Israelis when he took office, Mr. Weinberger has quietly delivered on his promises while continuing to support many U.S. policies toward Arab countries that Israel resents.

His understated style, which caused many

people to underestimate him, has proved an asset.

Speaking to reporters at a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last spring, for example, Joseph Luns, who then was secretary-general, accused the Dutch government of a lack of political leadership in selling the alliance's nuclear policies. On the same platform, Mr. Weinberger pointedly declined to join the public criticism.

"It was a typical Cap performance: no public hectoring, but steady, low-key pressure on the Dutch inside the meeting," said a European official. "This way he avoided the gaffe of appearing to interfere in Dutch politics."

This kind of performance was more than many allied governments expected in the early days of the Reagan administration. Gradually, Mr. Weinberger has gained a reputation among many allied officials as a stubborn but effective advocate of basic U.S. policies in a period of tense relations.

He is recognized as lacking the mastery of defense strategy of some predecessors, such as Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger. But in the words of Mr. Luns, he has developed a "solid, respected working relationship with his European colleagues."

"He avoids making problems into rancorous issues," said a British minister who works with him. West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said that Mr. Weinberger acted like a man dealing from a position of strength.

In the United States, Mr. Weinberger's performance at the Pentagon has prompted sharp criticism. He is "the least effective defense secretary" since World War II, according to Lawrence J. Barrett, Time magazine's White House correspondent and the author of "Gambling With History," a study of the Reagan administration in the view of Mr. Barrett and many others. Mr. Weinberger, touted as a budget-conscious administrator, has never tamed the Pentagon's military bureaucracy.

But Mr. Weinberger has emerged as the Reagan administration's most prominent diplomatic representative in Europe and Japan, where he overshadows Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

His clout in foreign policy has become visible enough to prompt rumors that Mr. Weinberger in a second Reagan administration might take over as secretary of state or head the National Security Council, with the other top diplomatic

job going to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has provided the intellectual ammunition and public rhetoric for the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to world affairs. Mr. Weinberger, in contrast, has been a lawyer-manager with limited experience in international affairs.

Mr. Weinberger, 66, was a Harvard-educated San Francisco lawyer and then became finance director for Governor Ronald Reagan in California. In the Nixon administration, he served as budget director and then secretary of health, education and welfare. He then returned to California to work at the Bechtel Corp. under Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Weinberger's appeal for the allies, beyond his unashamed style, is based primarily on a single quality: the certainty that he speaks for President Reagan.

This means he can get things done, a European ambassador explained recently.

The alliance was ready last spring to adopt a single design for a NATO frigate," he said. "Then at the last minute the United States stunned the allies when some agencies in Washington dissented. Weinberger was called and

without waiting to consult anyone, he simply said sign on," and a crisis never happened.

Many European officials noted that Mr. Weinberger had been reassuring because his attendance to NATO affairs and frequent trips to Europe had offset statements by other U.S. officials that the Reagan administration was losing interest in Europe and turning toward Asia.

Mr. Weinberger conspicuously stood by Britain in the Falklands Islands conflict with Argentina when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were adopting a more evenhanded position. This was noted by European officials, Mr. Luns reported.

Despite his good relations in Europe, some Europeans express reservations. A West German official, calling Mr. Weinberger "a gifted amateur," wondered aloud about his ability to manage a top diplomatic job.

"What he seems unable to do is to think himself into the shoes of an opponent," said a senior British official, referring to the Russians.

In Asia, Mr. Weinberger was assigned last to make the top-level advance trip to China to set up Mr. Reagan's visit. On this trip, Mr. Weinberger also made a sudden detour after the terrorist attack on South Korean government officials during an official visit to Burma.

"He went back to steady them, to make sure they did not do anything crazy" toward North Korea, according to a U.S. official.

Middle East policy brought tensions between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz to a head, particularly over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon. Mr. Shultz reportedly argued bitterly with Mr. Weinberger, accusing the Pentagon of foot dragging in projecting U.S. military force in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger defended his reluctance by saying that the forces needed clear and attainable political objectives, which he asserted were lacking in Lebanon. In the end, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops seemed to vindicate his initial position, Washington sources said.

■ Discussion With Hussein

Mr. Weinberger ended his Mideast tour with a brief visit Wednesday to Jordan during which he and King Hussein discussed peace prospects in the region, Reuters reported from Amman.

Quoting a court spokesman, Jordanian state television said that during the meeting Hussein stressed the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the region.

Hussein also explained reaffirmed Jordan's desire to diversify its arms suppliers, according to the report.

WORLD BRIEFS

IRA Says It Will Renew Bomb Attacks

DUBLIN (AP) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army was quoted Thursday as pledging to renew its attacks on the British government after its unsuccessful assassination attempt last week at the annual Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

"There will always be attacks in Britain against those responsible for the oppression of our people," an IRA source was quoted as saying in the Republican News, which reflects the views of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political arm.

"We will pick the time and the place carefully but we are hardly going to give notice," the unidentified source was quoted as saying. The source added that last Friday's bombing, which killed four persons and injured 32, exposed the vulnerability of Britain's security network.

Chinese-Soviet Talks Open in Beijing

BEIJING (Reuters) — Chinese and Soviet negotiators opened talks Thursday on normalizing ties.

The negotiations are taking place after a meeting at the United Nations in New York last month between Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and Wu Kexian, the Chinese foreign minister, who said that they both wanted to improve relations.

Both sides refused to discuss Thursday's opening session, but Chinese leaders have already said they expect no breakthroughs. "We are not going to comment on the talks," an official at the Soviet Embassy said.

"We cannot say anything."

UN Rejects Iran Bid to Unseat Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly has rejected an attempt by Iran to challenge Israel's credentials in the assembly. It was Iran's third attempt in three years to unseat Israel.

The vote on a Danish move to kill the Iranian effort was 80 to 41, with 19 abstentions. Last year, in a similar action, the vote was 79 to 43, with 19 abstentions.

Samir Shahabi, the Saudi Arabian delegate, said after the vote that some Arab countries had tried to dissuade Iran from challenging Israel because they knew there were not enough votes to win. He said they argued that "the time is not yet convenient." However, he added that "one day it will be." He said he hoped Israel did not have "the mistaken idea that it was welcome" in the assembly.

UNESCO Puts Off U.S. Report Debate

PARIS (AP) — The 51-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided Thursday not to discuss a report by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress until a final version of the report is formally presented by the United States.

Winding up a debate, Georges-Henri Dumont of Belgium said it was pointless to discuss a report that did not exist officially and a request for a special session of the board that had not been made.

Monday, Jean Gerard, the U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, called for a special session next month to examine the GAO report. But she did not submit a formal resolution seeking such a meeting. Mrs. Gerard said that a final version of the report might not be ready until early December, a month before the United States said it would withdraw from the organization unless major changes in programs, operating procedures and spending were carried out.

Inquiry Is Ordered on CIA Manual

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday ordered the Central Intelligence Agency and its intelligence Oversight Board to investigate the CIA's production of a manual for Nicaraguan rebels that says some Sandinist officials could be "neutralized" with the "selective use of violence."

The administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination or any other attacks on civilians, nor will we," a White House statement said. It said Mr. Reagan had asked for an investigation by the CIA inspector-general. But a CIA spokesman said Inspector-General John Stein had been responsible for the Nicaragua operation, so another official would handle the investigation.

The move followed sharp criticism of the manual from congressmen. The chairman of intelligence committees in both House and Senate said they planned investigations. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., called for the dismissal of the CIA director, William J. Casey.

3 in Durban Offer to Leave Consulate

LONDON (AP) — Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition British Labor Party, returning from a visit to South Africa, said Thursday three fugitives holed up in the British consulate in Durban would leave "immediately and voluntarily" if the South African government met one of three conditions.

He read a statement from the three dissidents, who said they would leave the consulate if the government lifted orders that they be detained without trial; guaranteed that those who have been detained not be banned; or guaranteed they could travel to New York to speak at the United Nations and return home.

The three, Archie Gumede, Billy Nair and Paul Davids, are leading members of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid groups that organized boycotts of elections in August for new chambers of Parliament for the Asian and mixed-race minorities.

New York Told to Revoke Contract

ALBANY, New York (UPI) — A New York Supreme Court justice ordered the state Thursday to revoke a \$54.5-million construction contract with a New Jersey company once run by Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan, indicted earlier this month on fraud charges.

The justice, Harold Hughes, ruled that the state Department of Transportation must take new bids on a rail construction project in New York City. He said the department had "tortured" the meaning of the state contract bidding law to award the contract to the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey, last spring.

Mr. Donovan was executive vice president of Schiavone when he left in 1981 to take the cabinet post. He pleaded not guilty Oct. 2 to charges of grand larceny and falsifying business records for allegedly defrauding New York City of \$8 million in the construction of a subway tunnel before he joined the Reagan administration.

For the Record

Argentine and Chilean officials, meeting at Vatican City, Thursday initiated a Vatican-mediated protocol saying they had agreed to the text of a treaty to resolve their dispute over the Beagle Channel. (Reuters)

A fire destroyed a residence hotel in Paterson, New Jersey, early Thursday, killing at least 13 persons and injuring more than 50, authorities said. A resident was later charged with one count of arson and 13 counts of murder. (AP)

Swiss local councils have barred President Omar Bongo of Gabon from buying a luxury property in Gingins, a village near Lake Geneva, officials said Thursday. The villagers do not want Gingins to be overrun by security men and reporters, officials said. (Reuters)

South Africa released 74 supporters of the SWAPO guerrilla movement from a detention camp Thursday near Mariental in South-West Africa, or Namibia, the administrator of the territory said. In May, 54 were freed. The new releases occurred amid efforts to lay a basis for a cease-fire. (UPI)

Chernenko Interview: U.S. Analysts Differ on Soviet Leader's Objectives

By Murray Marder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Konstantin U. Chernenko has demonstrated that the Soviet Union, for its own purposes, shares an interest with President Ronald Reagan in curbing the acrimonious cross fire between the two superpowers and in displaying an eagerness to break out of the impasse between the two nations.

U.S. specialists have widely divergent views, however, about the objectives behind Mr. Chernenko's interview Tuesday with the Washington Post.

Many U.S. analysts see it primarily as a tactic to exploit the U.S. political scene before the foreign policy debate Sunday between Mr. Reagan and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, by focusing on concessions sought by the Kremlin to break the impasse on arms control.

From that perspective, the Soviet move confirms and extends the moderating process begun in meetings last month involving Mr. Reagan, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but indicates no sign of a shift on substance.

In other analysts, however, the purposes were overwhelmingly centered on domestic Soviet concerns, and the U.S. election factor only peripheral.

Mr. Chernenko, acting as "chairman of the board" of the Soviet Politburo, was demonstrating that "the Soviet bear is not hibernating," contrary to the Reagan administration's contention that the Soviet Union has been incapacitated.

(Continued from Page 1) high-level contacts in the Iranian government. Mr. Hanius was paid \$50,000 as part of the operation supporting the 1983 bombing at marine headquarters in Beirut in October last year that killed 241 servicemen, according to intelligence reports.

Mr. Hanius is closely associated with Hussein Musawi, a leader of one faction of Shiite militants in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Mr. Musawi's cousin, Abu Haydar Musawi, was involved in obtaining the pickup truck used in the marine bombing, according to intelligence reports. He heads his cousin's group, called Hussein Suicide Commandos, the reports said.

Intelligence has also established the identity of the driver of the van that carried the explosives in the most recent bombing. The driver apparently had two or three aliases, but officials said he has been traced to the militant Shiite movement called Hezbollah, or Party of God, which previously has been identified as the group responsible for the attack.

Chernenko Gave U.S. A 'Lie-Detector Test'

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko's proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations were like a "lie-detector test" for the U.S. government.

Weinberger, the chief Mozambican negotiator and economic affairs minister, was continuing and had no comment on rebel threats to break off the negotiations.

Mr. Weinberger expected a more forthcoming response from the administration, that is another measure of the gulf between the two nations about what each should deliver to surmount the great barriers between them.

He said Thursday that there was no point resuming South African-mediated cease-fire talks until the government's attitude was clarified.

Mr. Weinberger said the administration had canceled following Moslem calls to accept a lower figure proposed by Congress as a new base from which to calculate increases.

Several Republican and Democratic officials on Capitol Hill, as well as administration officials, suggested that Mr. Weinberger would not enjoy a "honeymoon" with Congress even if Mr. Reagan won by a large margin.

They contended that the issues, especially over the budget and the deficit, had become too intense.

Moreover, several said, personal friction has built up between many members of Congress and Mr. Weinberger.

"There's a Chinese wall between Congress and the Pentagon," said a Republican congressional official. An administration official agreed, asserting that Mr. Weinberger's "credibility has waned."

Congress has approved about \$1 billion in military spending since Mr. Reagan took office. A large portion of that has been spent in the years in which it was authorized. But much still remains to be spent.

An aircraft carrier costing nearly \$4 billion, for instance, takes eight years to build. But the program requires only a small amount in the early years. As time passes, however, the hills become due.

Congressional officials said that another bitter issue in the next Congress would be the president's strategic defense initiative, the space-weapon program for which the administration plans to request \$3.8 billion, about double the amount approved this year.

Few details were available, but reports said the Druze gunners were shelling an army position at Souk al-Gharb, seven miles (11 kilometers) southeast of Beirut and nearby Dahr al-Wahab on the Damascus highway.

The reports said the army was laying heavy artillery fire on the Druze-controlled villages of Bhamdoun and Aita. No casualty figures were available.

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HERO'S RETURN — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, returned Thursday from New York to a jubilant welcome in Johannesburg. "God is saying to us, He is on our side," the clergyman told more than 200 people who greeted him.

Went back to steady them, to make sure, according to a U.S. official. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz had been over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon. Shultz reportedly argued bitterly with Weinberger, accusing the Pentagon of being in projecting U.S. military force in Lebanon. Weinberger defended his reluctance that the forces needed clear and achievable objectives, which he asserted were U.S. troops seemed to vindicate his initial discussion with Hussein.

Weinberger ended his Middle East tour with a visit Wednesday to Jordan during which King Hussein discussed peace prospects in Lebanon. Reuters reported from Amman a court spokesman, Jordanian said that during the meeting King Hussein conference on peace in the region. It also explained reaffirmed Jordan's intent to diversify its arms suppliers, according

D BRIEFS

Renew Bomb Attacks
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Talks Open in Beijing
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Bid to Unseat Israel

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in the assembly

U.S. Report Debate
Executive branch of the United Nations Organization in December Thursday no account of the U.S. Congress is currently represented by the United

— Mrs. Dunn, in Belgium and it was not necessary to make a request for a meeting. Mr. Gromyko, called for a meeting of the Gromyko, but he did not attend. The meeting, Mr. Gromyko said that he would be ready in early December, a

United States and its withdrawal from the negotiations

on CIA Manual

President Ronald Reagan on Thursday

and his top foreign policy

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Murders Shake Up Rich Arabs in Their New Spanish Paradise

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MARBELLA, Spain — It was 9:30 on a balmy evening and the outside tables of the Cafe Sport here were filled when a young man in blue jeans calmly walked up and shot dead a Saudi engineer.

The vacationing Saudi, Nasser Abdul, 32, who was murdered Sept. 14, was the second Arab to be killed in 40 days in this Mediterranean resort on Spain's Costa del

Sol, until recently a place known for its discretion as a hideout for European aristocracy.

The slayings, for which the Arab extremist group, Islamic Jihad, took responsibility, violently underlined how in the past seven years this resort of high-rises and whitewashed cottages along narrow Andalusian streets has quietly become a haven for Arabs.

Led by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who has built a palace modeled

on the White House, much of the Saudi royal family, as well as sheiks, government officials and business leaders from throughout the Middle East, have built more than 400 vacation mansions and retreats in the surrounding hills.

The two slayings, however, combined with the September shooting of a Libyan diplomat in Madrid and the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador in Beirut on Oct. 10, have left many of the Arabs here feeling uneasy.

"It's one more incident in the life of my country," said Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the owner of a mansion here, after the Abdul shooting.

Members of the Arab elite have been moving to Marbella because they say they feel conspicuous, unsafe and unwelcome in London and Paris, their former favorite vacation haunts.

In the Spanish south, which until five centuries ago had been under Moorish domination for more than 700 years, the Arabs say they feel greater cultural affinity and social comfort — not to mention the privacy for parties and other pleasures denied them by their religion at home.

Arab princes can be seen flying by helicopter between their private

mansions, the Saudi financier, apparently on purpose, ignored the newspaper owner and two friends who were in the back seat.

Islamic Jihad is a shadowy group of Arab militants opposed not only to the great wealth but also to the moderate policies represented by much of this Arab elite. The group, thought by Western intelligence agencies to be linked to Iran, has also taken responsibility for the suicide bombings of U.S. installations in Lebanon.

Beyond Islamic Jihad, however, all else related to the Marbella killings is a mystery. Mr. Abdul was a middle-class tourist, which raised questions with the Spanish police as to whether the assassins made a mistake, were trying to make a statement or were sending a message to wealthier Arab vacationers to pay in a rumored extortion campaign.

The first murder of an Arab in Marbella was even more puzzling. The assassin first fired shots into the air, drawing the attention of passers-by on the promenade on a Sunday evening. He then walked up to the parked limousine of Khaled al-Marzooq, the millionaire son of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa, stuck his gun into the front window and fired several times,

"We were scared at first," said Maher Zekri, an Egyptian business consultant, of the Marbella killings. "But these attacks happen all over the world. We feel more secure here than anywhere else."

Mussolini Kept U.K. Fascism Alive With Secret Funds, Reports Said

Reuters

LONDON — Mussolini financed Britain's Fascist movement in the 1930s to the extent that it would probably have faded away without him, according to intelligence reports declassified Thursday.

The reports by the MI-5 counterintelligence agency said Italian money laundered into a secret London bank account surpassed £80,000 (then about \$350,000) in 1935.

At that time, the Blackshirt movement led by Sir Oswald Mosley was claiming 300,000 members.

"The movement has faded almost everywhere," said an MI-5 report. "Where it seemed to have roots in this country, these roots now appear very much trailer and to have been kept alive only by artificial means."

It said Fascism was "for all practical purposes dependent on foreign funds." Without such funds, it said, Fascism "would probably cease to exist."



A white marble mosque in Marbella is the first to be built in Spain since the expulsion of the Moors in the 15th century.

As Questioning of Agca Continued, A Series of Contradictions Emerged

(Continued from Page 1)

met Mrs. Antonov and, at the time of the assassination attempt, he had not even been aware that Mr. Antonov (whom he said he knew by the code name "Baramic") was an employee of the Bulgarian state air line, Balkanair.

The prosecutor has accepted as "amazing but in fact probable" Mr. Agca's explanation that he had learned the details of the Antonov's apartment from newspaper and television reports to which he had access while in prison. A subsequent investigation also showed that Mr. Agca had been allowed to consult a telephone directory by a court-appointed Turkish interpreter. Telephone numbers which had provided for his Bulgarian accomplices were all available from this directory.

In July 1983, Judge Ilario Martelli flew to Sofia. At the Italian magistrate in charge of the papal investigation, he had already questioned Mr. Antonov, who was under arrest in Italy. Now he wanted to cross-examine the other Bulgarian suspects in addition to Bekir Celent, the Turkish businessman accused by Mr. Agca of financing the conspiracy on behalf of the Bulgarian secret service.

Mr. Martelli was accompanied to Sofia by the prosecutor, Mr. Albano. Italian investigators have since explained that the main purpose of this interrogation was to check the descriptions provided by Mr. Agca of his alleged co-conspirators; his recollection that Mr. Avazov had peculiar teeth, that Mr. Celent walked with a limp and had trouble digesting his food, that Major Zelio Vasilev was interested in electronics and truck.

"They examined me as if I were a horse: height, weight, complaints, diseases, disorders in the teeth," recalled Mr. Avazov, 40, the embassy's former administrative officer. "I told them I had some fillings which they could see for themselves as they looked into my mouth."

Major Vasilev, 40, the former assistant military attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, recalled an argument with the magistrates over how his height should be measured, with his shoes on or off. The exercise was apparently undertaken because of a statement by Mr. Agca that Major Vasilev is taller than Mr. Avazov. In fact, he is visibly about a head shorter than Mr. Avazov.

Other details provided by Mr. Agca about Mr. Avazov included his presence in Sofia in the summer of 1980, his possession of a pocket calculator, a description of his apartment in Rome, his use of Italian and English, and a visit by relatives to his Rome apartment in May 1981.

Mr. Agca's description of Major Vasilev included the fact that he was in Rome between November 1980 and May 1981, that he was with his wife, Rosita. Mr. Antonov's 10-year-old daughter, Anna, was also said to be there, serving tea.

Defense lawyers representing Mr. Antonov seized on Mr. Agca's description of this meeting, which was leaked to the Italian press soon after Mr. Antonov's arrest, to try to prove the innocence of their client. Photocopies of a Yugoslav motel bill and register were produced in an attempt to demonstrate that Mrs. Antonov had left Italy two days earlier to drive back to Bulgaria via Yugoslavia. Their daughter was said to have been at school in Sofia all along.

The defense arguments did not impress the Italian judiciary enough to secure Mr. Antonov's release, and the legal value of the documents provided by the Bulgarians to support Mrs. Antonov's alibi for May 10 is still contested by the prosecution. What is significant, however, is how Mr. Agca reacted following the spate of newspaper reports questioning his version of the facts.

On June 28, 1983, he asked to see the magistrates again. He now announced that, contrary to what he had said previously, he had never been inside the Antonov's apartment. The May 10 planning session had not taken place. He had never

"probably" the military attaché of the embassy, that he possessed an electronic watch, that he drove a Fiat-128 car, and that he spoke Russian, Italian and English.

With the exception of vehement denial that they knew English, which is the language in which they allegedly communicated with Mr. Agca, neither Mr. Avazov or Major Vasilev contested these details. The major has, however, argued with another detail that has been cited as evidence that Mr. Agca must have known him personally: the fact that the pope's would-be assassin was able to remember a small mole on his left cheek. In his report, the prosecutor, Mr. Albano, was later to write that "only someone who had actually seen [Major Vasilev's] face from close up" would remember such a detail, which is not even visible in photographs."

Back in Italy, at the end of September 1983, Mr. Agca made his second significant retraction of evidence. This time it concerned details of a plot to assassinate Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity trade union, who had visited Rome in January 1981.

In December 1982, Mr. Agca had provided precise descriptions of the hotel in which the Solidarity leader had stayed, the hall where he held a press conference, as well as details of his itinerary in Rome. He described a reconnaissance mission to Mr. Walesa's hotel in the company of the Bulgarian agents and the preparation of weapons and explosives.

In the revised version of his testimony, as reported by Mr. Albano, Mr. Agca said that the reconnaissance missions had never taken place. He denied ever knowing one of the Bulgarian diplomats allegedly involved in the conspiracy to kill Mr. Walesa, Ivan Donchev. The plot against the Solidarity leader, Mr. Agca now said, had never been more than just a vague project.

Pressed to explain how he knew so much about Mr. Walesa's hotel if in fact he had never been there, Mr. Agca claimed that he learned the details from magistrates who had interrogated him in connection with a parallel investigation into an alleged Bulgarian spy ring in Italy.

On this occasion, Mr. Albano rejected Mr. Agca's explanations as "unconvincing and in contrast with objective evidence." The magistrates investigating the reports of a spy ring, Mr. Albano contended, did not themselves know the details he had stopped to buy a roll of film.



This photograph, taken by an American tourist moments after the May 1981 killing of the pope in Rome, shows a man running from the scene. The man initially was identified by the would-be assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, as a Bulgarian diplomat. Mr. Agca later altered his story to identify him as Oral Celik, a fellow member of a rightist Turkish organization.

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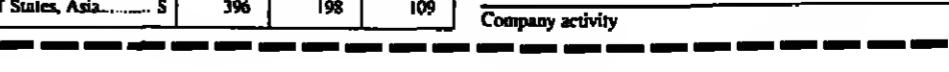
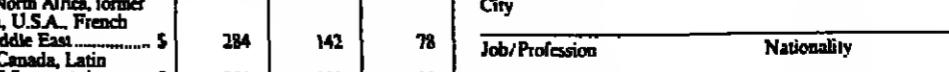
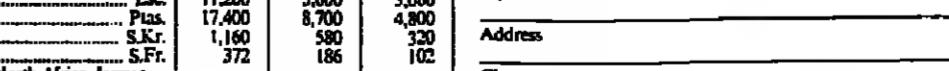
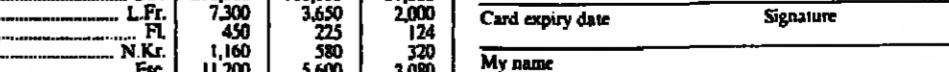
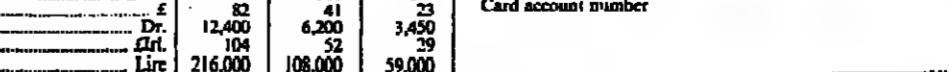
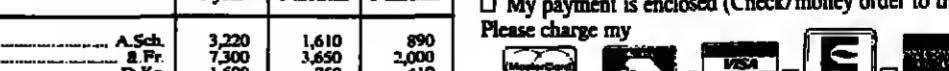
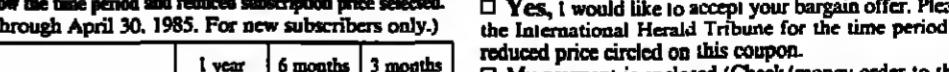
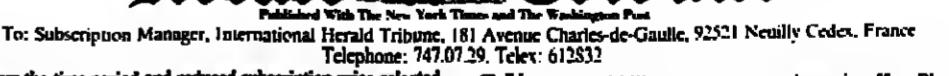
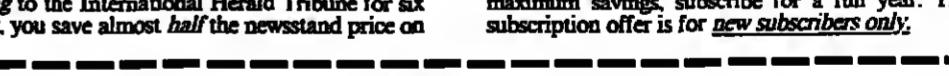
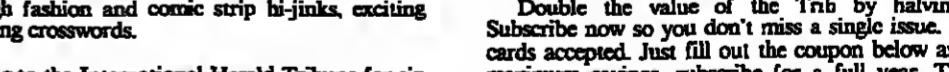
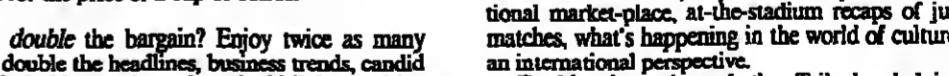
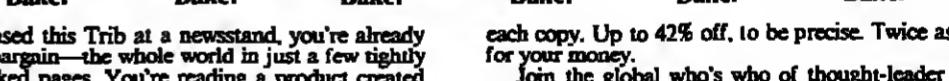
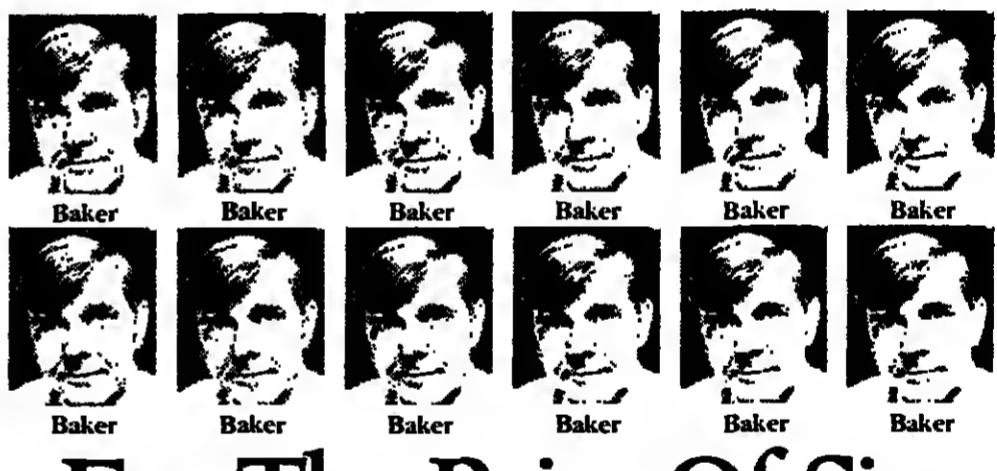
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A Dozen



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If the Dollar Falls . . .

Conceivably, the dollar won't fall; more likely, it will. So what happens then? The hope would be that America's huge foreign trade deficit would shrink, pressure for protection would weaken, debtor countries would find their burdens reduced and oil would get cheaper the world over. But the way from here to there might not be smooth.

American producers have recently lost a third of their competitive edge, which helps to explain why the adverse gap between exports and imports is as much as 3 percent of GNP. To finance this gap the world's strongest economy is running into heavy foreign debt that will burden the future. It is undesirable for this to continue — and perhaps unlikely, since foreigners will not want to pile up dollars indefinitely. If market sentiment changes, the dollar will fall.

Devaluation might be achieved smoothly if the budget deficit were reduced. Interest rates would fall because the government was borrowing less, and the inflow of foreign funds forcing the dollar up would tail off. But the path may be bumpier than this.

If the dollar falls, U.S. inflation will revive a bit because the prices of imported goods will rise. So the fall in the nominal value of the dollar will not confer an equivalent benefit to the competitive position of American producers because their costs will rise.

Another problem: America's allies complain about the strength of the dollar, but they could change their tune when it sinks and their producers start losing their competitive edge. Some governments might seek to follow the dollar down; or they might protect their industries against U.S. goods.

A third problem is that the beneficial

effects of devaluation on trade are slow. At the start exports earn less foreign currency than before, and it takes time before exporters can step up the physical volume of their sales to offset this. Imports cost more, and it takes time before home producers can replace them. So the initial effect of a devaluation is to increase the trade deficit. It may be years before devaluation is seen to pay off.

In this period there is a risk that the markets will lose confidence, devaluation will overshoot and inflation will be boosted further.

To succeed, an exchange rate change has to be buttressed by significant changes in economic policy at home and abroad. The United States, for example, would need to ensure that domestic demand was reined in sufficiently to free the productive resources needed for the export drive. For the foreign account to return to balance, some 3 percent of production would have to be switched from home consumption to exports. Even over several years, this would be challenging.

Meanwhile, other countries would have to ensure that their demand was strong enough to absorb more American goods. This could require some little modification of their present policies. It boils down to saying that demand in Europe, for example, should be rising faster than demand in America. At present, exactly the opposite is the case.

A better constellation of exchange rates is surely desirable, but achieving it will take determined action — and strong nerves in the interval before it works. The action, as far as America is concerned, would best be a significant correction of the budget deficit — which is roughly where we came in.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

LONDON

— In New York the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, has repeated to Yitzhak Shamir of Israel the proposal for an international Middle East peace conference "to be attended by the Middle East parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council." The proposal has been welcomed by Jordan but rejected by the United States and Israel.

The attitude of the United Kingdom on this proposal has been set out as follows in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations:

The British government continues to believe that the parties concerned must continuously demonstrate their practical commitment to a peaceful solution. We stand ready to do what we can to support any constructive moves that will prepare the way for genuine negotiations. At the right time an international conference could clearly make a major contribution to a negotiated

The danger of a violent conflict over disputed territory involving all Arab and Moslem states and the superpowers comes much nearer.

solution, and the Security Council may also need to be involved, for example, in the provision of guarantees for a peace settlement. It must however be for the principal interested parties themselves to agree the timing and basis of a conference. Unfortunately the gap between them still remains wide not only on modalities but also on fundamental points of principle.

In our view, therefore, it is necessary to narrow the gap and establish further common ground between the parties before a conference is likely to be productive. For all these reasons, the British government does not favor the convening of an international conference at present. But we nonetheless attach the highest importance to the irreducible role of the United Nations in promoting peace in the Middle East.

My own strong opinion is that the British statement is just not good enough. To wait in the hope that the parties will one day "agree the timing and basis of a conference" and to stipulate that "further common ground between the parties" must be established "before a conference is likely to be productive" is surely a negative and hopeless policy.

The parties are not looking for common ground. Far from it. They are concentrating on fiercely disputed territory. The conflict over territory daily becomes deeper and more bitter — especially on the central issue of the future of the Palestinian territory of the West Bank and Gaza, and particularly on the question of the future of the holy sites of Islam in East Jerusalem where no Moslem would be prepared to give way to Israeli annexation.

The parties are not looking for common ground. Far from it. They are concentrating on fiercely disputed territory. The conflict over territory daily becomes deeper and more bitter — especially on the central issue of the future of the Palestinian territory of the West Bank and Gaza, and particularly on the question of the future of the holy sites of Islam in East Jerusalem where no Moslem would be prepared to give way to Israeli annexation.

Far from agreement on common ground, the danger of a violent and much wider conflict over disputed territory involving all Arab and Moslem states and even the superpowers comes much nearer.

To hope or to imagine that a peace

settlement could be achieved by the present leadership in Israel (with a belief by the Likud) in direct negotiation with Palestinian and other Arab neighbors is a deceitful delusion. It could lead only to further delay, deadlock and disaster.

It is of the utmost importance to recognize that the peace in the Middle East from which all concerned can so greatly benefit can come only by a new international initiative.

At one time it was thought that the United States might find an answer, but in the overall confrontation the U.S. government has admitted its failure, if not its errors. At any rate no one now believes that the United States alone can save the situation. America, it is true, still has a vital role to play, but not alone.

The time has come for much wider international action. Where and when and how? Surely the initiative should be undertaken in the United Nations Security Council.

An international conference as now proposed by the Soviet Union has obvious disadvantages. Who should preside? Who would participate? How could initial disputes be settled and any decisions enforced? Nations come to conferences with minds made up and usually go home with original positions maintained.

In the Security Council the superpowers have equal say and Israel, Jordan and other neighboring states, as well as the Palestinians, can all be heard. Unanimity was achieved on the Middle East in 1967 and could be again. But an international lead, an independent initiative, is essential.

What a dreadful mistake it will be if we now allow the drift to continue in shameful inaction.

It is important to remember that it is now widely accepted and agreed that peace can be won in the Middle East only if three aims are achieved: independence for the Lebanese, freedom for the Palestinians and security for the Israelis. The three aims are dependent on each other.

There can be no Middle East peace if Israel continues to occupy and infiltrate and dominate parts of Lebanon. Nor can there be peace if the Palestinians are denied a homeland of their own where they can make their own decisions on their own future. Nor can there be peace unless Israel can "live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats and acts of force" (to quote the words of the unanimous Security Council Resolution 24 of 1967).

These aims are increasingly obvious and accepted, yet there has been little or no thought given to the all-important question of how a peace settlement with the three stated purposes can be worked out and how international agreement can be negotiated and put into effect.

It is essential to make further use of the Security Council, which has the membership, the methods and the experience ready for the task.

It would, however, I believe, be quite wrong to expect any sudden advance or quick result. It would be best, I suggest, if the Council would now initiate new discussions, and then allow ample time for detailed and persistent negotiation over a per-

iod of some months. It would be best if the aim were to reach a consensus by the end of this year or early 1985.

And this time it would be well to have it clearly understood from the start that the Security Council is determined to see its conclusions given effect. In 1967 it was left to Gunnar Jarring, the special envoy to the Middle East, to try to get agreement for action on the Security Council's unanimous conclusions. When his proposals were at once flatly rejected by Israel, the Council failed to act again. This time all the members of the Council, including specially the

United States and the Soviet Union, would have to make it plain that they would allow no going back.

Is this expecting too much? It is certainly expecting a lot. But the Security Council was able to reach agreement before. It should surely be impossible to agree again. If nothing is done, if Israel persists in policies of aggression and annexation and if more conflict between Israel and Arabs results, the whole world will face a continuing catastrophe with terrible consequences, not least for the Arabs and Israelis.

It is, I believe, clear that only an

international initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, can save the Middle East and the world from disastrous conflict on a scale not previously imagined.

This is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. It is a disgrace that it has been left so late. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

If any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or delay decisive action by the Council, it will deserve the condemnation of Arabs and Israelis and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune.

Chernenko the Debater

That was a very rare interview that Konstantin Chernenko gave Washington Post correspondent Dusko Doder (IHT, Oct. 17). Precisely because of its uncommon nature, the question is quick to arise: Why now? The answer has several parts. In the background may lie Soviet concern over the extra strategic and economic burdens of life after detente. In the middle ground there is the condition of flux that led Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to test the possibilities of intervention in the American political campaign. In the foreground, the here and now, is the evident tightening of the presidential race and a resulting Soviet hope to get the two candidates to bid each other up a bit in the debate on Sunday for the title of the man most likely to deal peacefully and effectively with Moscow in 1985.

But will it work out that way? The 73-year-old Chernenko and his advisers surely know that the "practical steps" he now asks of America — demilitarization of space, a nuclear freeze, a pledge of no first nuclear use and the ending of all nuclear tests — require from Ronald Reagan extremely difficult policy reversals. In that sense the Chernenko agenda implicitly gives a broad opening to Walter Mondale. But it cannot be considered a very attractive one; Mr. Mondale can hardly be eager to become sponsor of any part of the offered Soviet negotiating position.

What can either candidate profitably say in response? Mr. Reagan will probably argue that it is his tough line that has induced the Russians to stop huffing and puffing and to knock again on the Washington door with a proposed

intermediate agenda and a hint that only parts of it need to be taken up in order to restart the big missile talks that Moscow quit last year. (Mr. Chernenko did seem to be easing the previous Soviet insistence that, for these talks to resume, America must first roll back its new European missile deployments.) Mr. Mondale will probably point out that all Mr. Reagan has done in Soviet-U.S. relations is finally to stop making them worse. His task will be to persuade voters that he has the firmness and the flexibility to break the arms control stalemate on terms satisfactory to them.

The Chernenko approach, which expands on Soviet formulations made earlier this year, is face-saving and in some respects practical: to tackle other arms control issues now by way of sliding back later into talks about the missiles that matter most. Of these other issues, however, all but one are really out of the question. That one is the matter of underground nuclear tests. The two sides could conceivably move to complete negotiations on banning underground tests; or the United States could, on the basis of some new talks and understandings, move to ratify the two already negotiated treaties (1974, 1976) limiting the size of tests pending a full ban. This is an old debate. The weapons testers have their reasons for opposing ratification of these treaties, and we will probably be hearing much about them in the days ahead. But so far as we have been able to judge, none of these reasons for refusing to go ahead on the underground testing limitations stand up well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Armed Tension, Tense Arming

One school (see the current *Economist*) believes that tension leads to arms production. We think cause and effect are the other way round. The main cause of tension is not that the Russians have one failed social and economic system and we have another which is on erious trial. It is that each side is scared of the other's military potential and still believes that technological fix can give it supremacy. An agreement on arms limitation would be worth avenging for the reduction of tension that would allow. Speed the arms negotiations, therefore, or the simple reason that armed detente is better than armed hostility.

— The Guardian (London).

One rather naive theory, popular in the days of "detente," was that arms control negotiations could be, if it were, the tranquilizer of east-West relations. If only America and Russia

could sit down and sign some agreements about nuclear weapons, they would stop feeling so tense about their differences over Europe, the Middle East, Central America. This theory got things upside down. "Tension," the political word for a clash of interests, leads to the production of armaments, not the other way round. So long as East and West are separated by a political chasm — and the contest between Marxism and pluralism is as deep a difference of interests as the world has seen for a long time — neither side will cheerfully let the other have an advantage in weapons.

The Reagan rearmament program has started to rebuild American strength. President Chernenko and his colleagues must be starting to realize that any attempt to recapture the advantages the Russians thought they enjoyed four years ago would be hideously expensive. This is why a return to arms control is possible in a second Reagan administration.

— The Economist (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A New San Francisco Is Born

AN FRANCISCO — When the clocks strike noon on San Francisco (on Oct. 19), the wheels of industry throughout the United States will move to a halt for a moment as a token of national homage to the courage and enterprise of the city which, three and a half years after its destruction, is celebrating its completed construction. Over \$40,000,000 has been spent in restoring San Francisco since the great catastrophe of earthquake and fire in April, 1906. [Oct. 19] is San Francisco day. At noon trains will pause in their journey across the Continent, steamships in mid-Pacific will be ploughing the waves while the passengers drink the health which President W.H. Taft will propose to the new city of San Francisco. Twenty-five nations will be represented festively during the next five days.

1934: Physicists Review Their Work

LONDON — The mysteries of cosmic rays were discussed by Professor R.A. Millikan, famous American scientist, at a recent session of the International Conference on Physics. He showed photographs of the effect of these rays on rarefied gases. They were just a number of curved lines, but from them the scientist hopes to read the secret of the messengers from beyond the stars. Sir William Bragg, who, with his son, Professor W. Bragg, received the Nobel Prize for X-rays at crystals, surveyed the progress made by the revelation of atomic secrets by X-ray guns. Lord Ernest Rutherford, one of the most famous of atom-splitters, paid tribute to other scientists who are following in his footsteps — M. and Mme. Joliot, son-in-law and daughter of Mme. Curie, who are seeking to produce artificial radium.

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Proposal: Time for a Middle East Peace Conference

By Hugh Caradon

Lord Caradon was minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs and British representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970.

settlement could be achieved by the present leadership in Israel (with a belief by the Likud) in direct negotiation with Palestinian and other Arab neighbors is a deceitful delusion. It could lead only to further delay, deadlock and disaster.

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United States and the Soviet Union, would have to make it plain that they would allow no going back.

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international initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, can save the Middle East and the world from disastrous conflict on a scale not previously imagined.

This is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. It is a disgrace that it has been left so late. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

If any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or delay decisive action by the Council, it will deserve the condemnation of Arabs and Israelis and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune.

Greeks at the Magic Door of Change

By Andriana Ierodiaconou

"There's no sort of use in knocking," said the Footman, "and that for two reasons.

First, because I'm on the same side of the door as you are. Secondly, because they're making such a noise inside, no one could possibly hear you."

— From Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland"

A THENS — After three years of Socialist rule, many Greeks of the left and center feel that they are in Alice's

national initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, save the Middle East and the South Africa conflict, from disastrous conflict. It is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to use the urgent use of the methods and organization of the United Nations, to bring peace in the world.

any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or deserve the condemnation of the Council, and Israel and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune.

f Change

mental, the ethos of government is compared to the right.

supported PASOK in 1981, because of a higher standard of public affairs or its finances that promise to be better than the Socialists.

is a failure, that public "sheep and goats" mentality, based on their political convictions, that is deeply rooted in party or state, that during the years of transparency, the Socialists proved just as anxious to keep secrets of government policy.

And that's all about Harold. Lady Antonia is legendary for her refusal to answer questions either about her husband or about the highly publicized scandal that preceded their marriage. In 1975, Pinter left his wife, the actress Vivien Merchant, and Lady A. left her husband and the father of her six children, the politician Sir Hugh Fraser. The London tabloids had a field day, though such a furor is hard to reconcile with this small man in his dapper gray suit and horn-rimmed glasses and his stately blonde wife.

On this occasion Lady Antonia does not want to relate the story of her husband agreeing to give a quote about her to a journalist: "She's terrific." The reporter persisted. "She's terrific in every way," allowed Harold Pinter when pressed. His wife was enchanted. "Harold's Harold," she explained. "He does whatever he likes. I thought it was quite charming."

Marriage and six children would more than fill most people's lives, but Lady Antonia Fraser began writing in the mid-1960s, with the story of Mary, Queen of Scots, who spent half her life in captivity at the whim of Elizabeth I in the late 16th century. Queen of France and Scotland, she died ill in both love and life and was executed without fanfare at the age of 45. Antonia Fraser's biography won the James Tait Black Prize in 1969, launching her career as a historian.

Lady Antonia produced babies faster than books. She turned to Oliver Cromwell, leader of the Puritan revolutionaries who separated Charles I from both his throne and his head. Her 1973 biography, "Cromwell, the Lord Protector," was followed in 1979 by a life of King Charles II, an exile, statesman, roué and restorer of the monarchy; both books were hailed as triumphs of biography and narrative history.

ALL this time, however, another idea was cooking, an idea that impressed on all the areas she had previously researched. "The Weaker Vessel," Lady Antonia says, is "my most ambitious book." Working on Queen Mary, Cromwell and King Charles, she kept unearthing stories about women in the wings of history, and despite initial skepticism, her publishers on both sides of the Atlantic encouraged her to go ahead.

"The Weaker Vessel" looks at many different aspects of the life of 17th-century women: marriage, birth, widowhood, divorce, prostitution, the stage, business. Each chapter is a maze of interconnected life stories of women, almost always pregnant, ending all too often in sudden death, mostly in childbirth. The book's organization is a tour de force. "It was very, very difficult," she recalls. "When I started to write, I remember saying to Harold, 'I'm writing about 51 percent of the population over 100 years, trying

to make it work.'

She has a clear thesis: that women gain ground in times of crisis, especially in times of war (as in the English Civil War), and then lose it again with the return of peace and prosperity. The position of women in England clearly declined in every area — except perhaps sexual freedom — after the Restoration of Charles II. Could that

in the Sauterne region of France and about twice a decade on the Rhine in Germany, this precious natural phenomenon produces some of the most expensive wines in the world. But in Mexico there is no market for such a wine, and neither Goya, enologist for Hidalgo Wines, nor any of the other producers in this valley use these grapes.

The Mexican wine industry is bursting with increasing quantities of high quality wines. But they are trapped in a nation of Coca-Cola and beer drinkers. The end result



Lady Antonia Fraser.

Lady Antonia, At Home in the 17th Century

by Brigitte Weeks

NEW YORK — "I'd have been as dead as a doornail in the 17th century," says Lady Antonia Fraser cheerfully, reflecting on the difficult birth of her fifth child. "I had six children in 10 years. For them it would have been nothing. They all did it." Lady Antonia knows whereof she speaks. Her fifth major work of history, "The Weaker Vessel," recounts the intimate daily lives of women in 17th-century England.

Lady Antonia, 52, is not, to put it mildly, a weak vessel. In her hotel suite ("So much more luxurious than our home"), she is charming and controlled. Her impeccable manners make the impersonal surroundings welcoming. Her husband, the British playwright Harold Pinter, who is in town to read from his plays, moves quickly through the room as if in fear of attracting a stray question or two. "He's going to act every part himself," his wife explains. "Something he's always wanted to do."

And that's all about Harold. Lady Antonia is legendary for her refusal to answer questions either about her husband or about the highly publicized scandal that preceded their marriage. In 1975, Pinter left his wife, the actress Vivien Merchant, and Lady A. left her husband and the father of her six children, the politician Sir Hugh Fraser. The London tabloids had a field day, though such a furor is hard to reconcile with this small man in his dapper gray suit and horn-rimmed glasses and his stately blonde wife.

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for a strong narrative flow, anecdotes and characters. I'm in despair. I may throw the whole thing in the wastepaper basket." She persevered, writing for 15 straight months.

The book begins with the pathetic tale of 14-year-old Frances Coke, later Lady Purbeck, who was "tied to the bedpost and whipped" to force her to agree to marry 26-year-old Sir John Willises, a charmer who suffered from periodic fits of insanity of a manic nature which might lead him to smash glass and "bloody himself." But her youth and his illness were no deterrent to their relatives, who could think only of her money and his title. The pair were duly married with much festivity in the presence of King James. They did not, Lady Antonia points out, live happily ever after.

She is asked for her favorite among the book's huge cast of men and children. "Depending on my mood, I say either Catherine Sedley or Mrs. Cellerier." The former was a skinny, plain but witty and determined woman who became the mistress of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York; "I felt I had to include a royal mistress, and I'd done Nell Gwynn."

Fortunately, there was no lack of Stuart courtiers to choose from, and the lively Catherine bore James' children, stored up a healthy fortune for herself, and evaded marriage until she was in her 40s.

Elizabeth Cellerier, a midwife, fared less well. For although she was an outspoken credit to her profession — vital to the constantly pregnant women of the time — she became embroiled in plots against the king. She was tried for high treason and thrown in the stocks.

It was not only her love of the 17th century that drew Lady Antonia to the subject of "The Weaker Vessel." "Having children of my own was a great asset. It enables me to say, I hope not presumptuously, that only someone like me could have written this book. A young man with a Ph.D., however sympathetic, couldn't understand. I think it's very important to bring home to people that if you are writing about women there is this difference, which isn't just a biological joke. I was pleased that a number of men have said to me that they never really realized what women went through in those times until they read the book."

Why, then, did several critics go out of their way to praise the book for not being a feminist tract? "I didn't want to write a feminist tract," protests Lady Antonia, "but I think it's a profoundly feminist book myself." She laughs — "unless I've missed something."

The book has a clear thesis: that women gain ground in times of crisis, especially in times of war (as in the English Civil War), and then lose it again with the return of peace and prosperity. The position of women in England clearly declined in every area — except perhaps sexual freedom — after the Restoration of Charles II. Could that

happen now? Could the ground gained by women in this century be lost again?

Lady Antonia takes a long view of history and points out regrettably that the daughters of women, from Iran for instance, who were at Oxford with her 30 years ago, are now banned from any kind of university education. It's too soon, it seems, to take equality for granted.

ON a less cosmic note, one wonders if it is easier to work now that all her children are grown. "It ought to be," she answers slowly. "What one forgets, when you think it'll all be better when the children are grown up, is that the real problems in writing aren't actually anything to do with six children and chickenpox. When you're coping, you think when they don't have chickenpox I'll be able to write fluently and easily. Alas! Not true! The problems remain the same: depression, exhaustion, wondering if you're on the right track."

She's not at all sure that the pressures of trying to do it all are not in a subtle way helping. "When I wrote 'Mary, Queen of Scots' and 'Cromwell,' I was so short of time that when I did get rid of the children to prams or school, I wrote like a bat out of hell. Perhaps some of the narrative excitement that people have liked in those books was the result."

Those babies in their carriages are now grown men and women. Grandchildren? "I'm afraid not. These girls keep writing books instead of having babies." After all, they are heirs to the tradition of a family known in England as the "Literary Longfords," after Lady Antonia's parents, the Earl and Countess of Longford.

Lady Antonia's eldest daughter, Rebecca Fraser, is working on what her mother calls "a feminist study of the Brontës"; her second daughter, Flora Powell-Jones, has published a novel contributed research for "The Weaker Vessel" and is now writing a biography of Lady Hamilton, Admiral Nelson's mistress. Their grandmother, Lady Elizabeth Longford, the biographer of Queen Victoria and the Duke of Wellington, is at work on her memoirs; their grandfather, Lord Longford, has just completed a memoir about the 11 British prime ministers he has known personally. "Eleven at Number Ten."

Lady Antonia has also written four mysteries (a fifth is on the way), featuring a cool, single, liberated amateur sleuth called Jennifer Shore, who has already starred in a television mystery series.

She hasn't decided on her next historical project, but she is sure it will be within the bounds of the 17th century. "I feel I'm beginning to understand these people more than people around me in my own time," she says. "I'm at home there."

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Mechanical Ghosts of Fascism Awaken Rome's Colosseum

by E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — "The Colosseum Reopens After Two Millenniums," the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* said in a headline the other day. Now that's news.

A visitor can see immediately that something peculiar is going on. Scattered outside the 2,000-year-old structure are vintage Fiats, a railroad car and some Esso gas pumps from the 1920s — a kind of organized, appealing junkyard.

Perched up the side is an aluminum structure painted white and held together by metal tubes and nuts and bolts. It is designed to imitate a section of the outer wall of the Colosseum, much of which collapsed long ago.

Inside, in the arena where the gladiators used to fight, sits a very early model helicopter, its blades twirling in the wind. And up in the arcade are more inventions — typewriters, telephones, model boats — with some Art Deco posters, photographs and long explanations.

The organizers of this odd meeting of ancient and modern, titled "The Italian Economy Between the Two Wars," and running until Nov. 18, have had a lot of explaining to do lately. It is the first time in at least a millennium and a half that the Colosseum has been used for any sort of public exhibition, and the show has unleashed passions because it raises profound issues that Italy has not faced.

Rome, after all, with some of the world's greatest antiquities, is a museum that happens to be a city. Anywhere else, the phrase "meet you at the Forum" refers to something like a new movie theater or music palace.

And for Rome's inhabitants, this heritage poses a great many questions: What should be done with these great structures? Should they ever be used for anything? How should they be integrated with the rest of the city? How do you get people who drive or walk by there every day not to take them for granted? Could the fury over the current exhibition be its subject, "Italy Between the Two Wars" essentially means Italy under Mussolini, Italy under Fascism. Few matters excite as much political or moral feeling here, and Fascism is the sort of issue that often discreetly put aside in polite conversation. This exhibition takes up the debate in the most conspicuous place in Rome.

AND so the polemics began, even before Sept. 22, when the exhibition opened. *L'osservatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper, said recently that putting such an exhibit in the Colosseum was "illogical" and "shows little good taste."

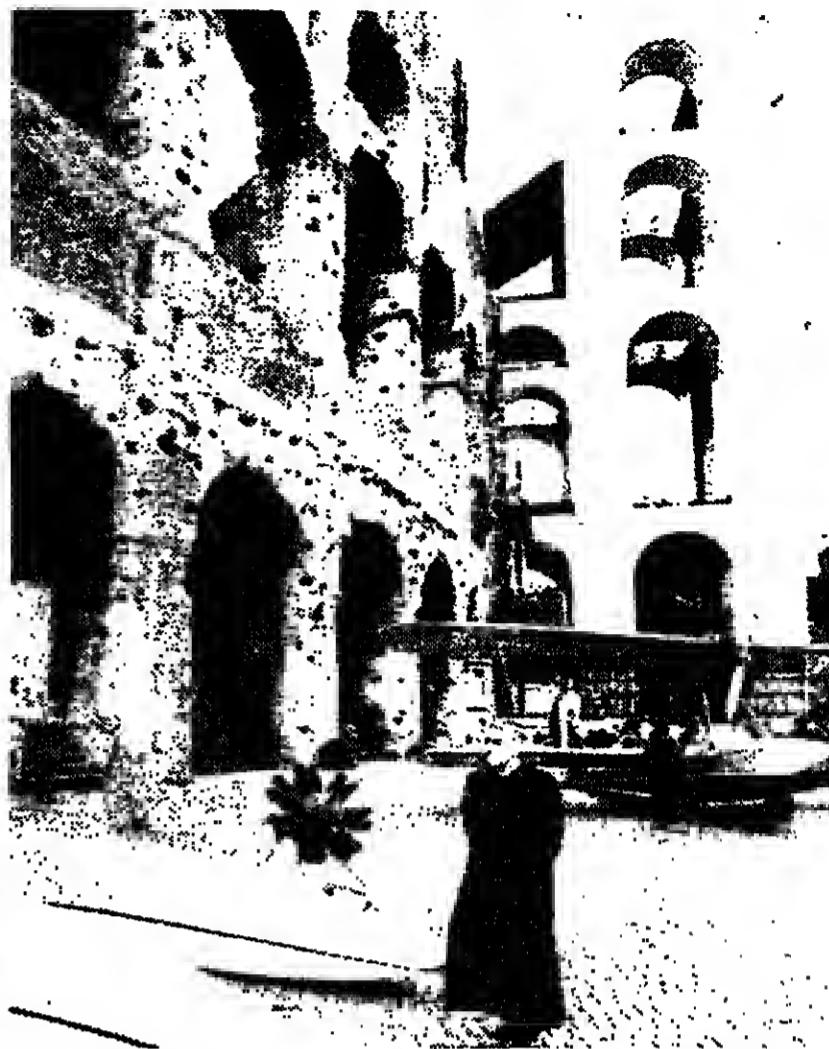
The Vatican organ worried about what damage the show might do to the Colosseum. The money spent on it, the paper added, should have been used "to protect our cultural patrimony instead of dreaming ephemeral things in summer nights."

Antonio Cederna, a commentator for *La Repubblica*, a newspaper favored by many of Italy's intellectuals, has been one of the leading voices against the use of the Colosseum for the exhibition, though his paper has opened its pages to all points of view on the question.

"I find it an improper use of the monument," Cederna said in an interview. "Monuments of antiquity should not be used for anything apart from themselves: they should be their own museums."

The people who are putting this exhibit on are claiming they are giving the Colosseum back to the citizens," he went on. "But there was no need to do that because the Colosseum is already the second most visited monument after St. Peter's."

That may be true, countered Piero Salvagni, the head of the Communist group in the Rome City Council, but most of those visitors are tourists. The exhibit got Romans to visit their own treasure, he said.



Aircraft and vehicles and an imitation Colosseum wall.

"All Romans and all Italians have been to the Colosseum only once in their lives, to have a look at the ruins and be astonished," said Francesco Zucco, the chairman of the Postgraduate Institute for the Study of Business Organization, the show's main sponsor.

"One of the reasons for the success of the exhibit," he said, "is that we're bringing people to the Colosseum for the second time."

Moreover, the organizers have given visitors access for the first time to the arena at the center of the Colosseum. Some Romans seem to be coming just for a look down into the ruins of rooms where gladiators fought for themselves for battle.

Zucco is pleased with all the commotion, which has brought people to something they might easily have ignored.

"Teaching economics to a people is one of the most difficult things in the world," he said. "We had to find a passport, and our passport to teaching it is the Colosseum."

TALKING about the economics of Fascism was especially difficult. To make sure they were not misunderstood, the organizers erected a series of tributes to anti-Fascist resistance fighters at the first stop along the main exhibition route. "All the political parties in Italy had to approve of this in one way or another," Zucco said.

But many who like the idea of putting the show in the Colosseum ended up criticizing the exhibition itself. The Communists, for example, generally approve of using old monuments for modern purposes. But Salvagni said he thought the show gave far too favorable a view of the Fascist era.

Conversely, despite its attack on the choice of the Colosseum, *L'osservatore Romano* thought the show itself was a public service. While noting that "Fascism cannot possibly be absolved, still less rehabilitated," the Vatican paper said the display was honest in demonstrating that Fascism "deeply influenced Italian society and undoubtedly enjoyed mass consent at least in the first half of the 1930s." It also showed how much economic change occurred under Mussolini, the paper said.

The display does show the Mussolini era as a period of invention and innovation. Zucco, however, denied that this meant it was in any way pro-Fascist. "We were passing from an economy of the Third World to an industrial economy," he said. "It was a period of great economic progress all over Europe."

Salvagni said he suspected the argument over what to do with ancient structures would continue. "This is an old polemic," he said. "We had to find a passport, and our passport to teaching it is the Colosseum."

He would also like Rome to compete with Milan as a business capital and gain more importance in this decentralized nation, especially a collection of city states.

"If other European capitals, like Paris, Vienna, London and Madrid, have a preferential relation with their countries, why shouldn't Rome?" he asked. After all, only Rome has the Colosseum."

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Mexican Wine: Waiting Its Turn in a Nation of Beer Drinkers

by Mark Kurlansky

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, Mexico — Jaime Goya picks a grayish shriveled *chenin blanc* grape from its vine, peels it with surgically precise fingers and pops it into his mouth. "It happens every year," he says, with something like a wink showing on his fine-boned Mexican face.

It is called noble rot, *pourriture noble*, and

will inevitably be more and more of these already very good but still unknown wines making their way to foreign markets.

The Mexican public, which consumes 12 liters of soft drinks per capita annually, averages only a half-liter of wine a person. Still, this is more than double the wine consumption of six years ago.

"We have a historic opportunity," says Pedro Pinson, one of the leading Mexican wine producers. With 43 percent of the Mexican population under the age of 15, Pinson and others believe they can turn Mexican youth into wine drinkers, as Pedro Domecq made Mexico one of the world's biggest brandy drinking nations by convincing Mexicans that it mixed well with Coca-Cola.

"The youth culture will gradually move to better wines," said Pinson. "But you have to start not with something we think is good wine but with what they think is good wine."

ALTHOUGH he makes some very good wines, especially under the Don Eanigena label, which he exports to France, he metaphorically slaps the hand of his excited Argentine enologist, who thinks he knows how to improve Pinson's cheaper wines.

Domecq makes a big, balanced cabernet sauvignon, a round, fleshy zinfandel and a number of other outstanding varietal wines. Even their cheapest table wines, Los Reyes red and white, are respectable wines at the Mexican price of about \$2. But the backbone of Domecq's wine sales is Padre Kino, a sweet, light, characterless wine produced by stopping fermentation early. It is a hit in Mexico.

At Hidalgo, where they make some quality wines, including a pinot noir that captures much of the character and charm of the variety's native Burgundy, their top seller is a dull slightly sweet white called Amabile.

But you can't keep a good enologist down, and in recent decades they have been

producing mainly brandy, and where they do produce wine it is rather rough stuff in the old Mexican style.

Most other quality wines come from far to the north in selected valleys in the hot high desert country of Baja California, near the U.S. border. The oldest winery

1 Sologne

offers a leisurely tour of the region and Bourgogne, and whites, Vouvray, Fumé and Sancerre.

took the opportunity to sample an old vintage, a 1969 from Château-Gaudreau, asking to see how sturdy the wine was some 15 years, but it's still a healthy and I'd recommend it more as an honest price. The meal included Château Beau-Site-Haut-Vignoble at 182 francs and 1979 Lynch-Bages

francs bottle, offerings planned for the game season: chevreuil, or young roe deer, with sautéed mushrooms, or young wild boar with juniper berries, and *lièvre à la royale*, wild hare, red wine, foie gras and

Lion d'Or offers a fine assortment of served on five separate wicker trays, a good number of first and main courses to share, allowing diners to sample from the menu. There's also a separate aperitif menu, a practice that is increasingly popular in France.

that's laudable only if it's honest and without pretension. Here, if two order different kinds of coffee they're two different kinds, which is not the case elsewhere.

ed Hôtel du Lion d'Or, 69 Rue Georges- Clemenceau, 41200 Romorantin-Lanthenay, 0 76.00.28. Closed beginning of January-February. Credit cards: American Express, Eurocard, Visa. Menus à la carte, about 375 francs (540) including wine and service. For information on Romorantin's Journées du patrimoine, contact the Syndicat d'initiative, Place de la Paix, 41200 Romorantin, tel: 0541 76.45.89.

BUSINESS

THE QUIET POLITICS OF WALTER CURLEY

President Reagan stood at the podium in the red, white and blue-decked Waldorf-Astoria ballroom. To either side of him on the dais sat New York's staunchest Republicans, the men who made possible this \$1,000-ahead March 6 "Salute to Victory II." Among them was an Upper East Sider with a reputation as one of the party's most formidable supporters and fund-raisers, a figure easily spotted with his carefully slicked-back hair, long Irish face and straight-shouldered military bearing: Walter J.P. Curley.

For Curley, 62, it's been quite a year. His list of chairmanships includes the Waldorf dinner, the state finance committee and the New York office of the Reagan-Bush campaign. He has another life, as a venture capitalist who recently started his own successful firm. But politics has always been a strong second love, from his days as a New York City commissioner of public events and chief of protocol under Mayor John Lindsay to his service as United States ambassador to Ireland under President Ford. Now more strongly involved than ever, he's earned the gratitude of party leaders—and an almost sure shot at some high-level presidential appointment if Reagan wins a second term. Says Jonathan Bush: "Ambassador Curley is an extremely good fund-raiser and a great asset to the party." Says his fellow state finance committee-man Paul Lambert: "He has the boldness to be able to pick up the telephone and call somebody and say, 'We need money.'"

From his office in Rockefeller Center, Curley comes across as a

genial general in search of an army. It's more than his bearing: his suit is crisp as a military uniform, his speech is clipped and clear, and his mood is unflaggingly bullish. It stood him in good stead last year when he plunged into the reelection effort. Incumbent or no incumbent, the state party coffers were surprisingly low. "During the glorious days of Governor Rockefeller's great generosity," says Curley, "people got out of the habit of scrambling for money, because the governor was so much involved and so able to raise money [ready dip into his own pockets] that people's muscles went flabby. They didn't go out and hustle." The situation had been exacerbated in 1978, when Perry Duryea ran for governor and borrowed close to \$1 million from the state committee. When George Clark took over as state party chairman in 1981, the debt was still about \$800,000 at 20% interest.

Broads had already been made toward reducing the debt when Clark and Bush set this year's budget at \$750,000. But with presidential campaign contributions prohibited after the conventions (and the federal government picking up the tab for the fall race), the crucial fund-raising had to be done in the winter and spring. Especially around tax time, soliciting nondeductible contributions meant fund-raising with finesse. For Curley, it often felt like making the rounds of a Willy Loman. "You have to call, and write, and the secretaries give you the brush-off, and they don't return your call. You have to speak around, and you have to be very

full of gall," he says. "You need a lot of stamina for this, and you need a lot of patience. And also you have to be able to laugh. If you don't learn to laugh at some of the crazy people, you've got to stay out of it. You have to laugh or you go bananas."

ord. This year's FEC list of New York State contributors to the Reagan-Bush campaign, for example, includes quite a few of the expected big-name contributors: Robert Abrams, Thomas Amory, Mrs. Vincent Astor, George Baker III, William Burden,

They may come straight up through the ranks like pin-striped lawyers or army personnel. They may burst through to frontline prominence like hot Hollywood actors. A few may even find their way with the help of family and friends. However they arrive, New York's young chefs and cooks face a challenging, hectic world that is as competitive as it can be rewarding, as demanding as it is meant to seem effortless.

LAURIE SIEGEL AND FRED BRASH OF TERRACE FIVE

A model of restraint and simplicity in Trump Tower? The very thought seems a contradiction in terms. But wait. Way up on the fifth level, far above the brass Ts, the stern beefeaters and the tourist swell, is a modest restaurant with 26 tables and two tasteful outdoor terraces. Set back in a corner, past a corridor of arches announcing Ludwig Beck of Munich, the little eatery is no match for the hectic DDL Food show several hundred feet below, and that is all to its advantage.

Terrace Five, barely a year old, is in the capable hands of Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash, both under 30. They share a clear sense of where the chichi ends and the cooking begins, and as a result their restaurant is as unmanured yet sophisticated a luncheon café as one could hope to find in New York. Gravlax appetizer—it's there. Goat cheese—also there. Chicken breast salad with ginger dressing, smoked salmon fillet with cucumber salad, sole with basil beurre blanc—they're all there, as are such compulsory nouvelle desserts as white chocolate mousse with strawberry sauce, and poached pears with zinfandel and cassis cream. What Terrace Five lacks in daring it makes up for in straightforwardness: it delivers just what it promises.

Please turn page



Venture Capitalist Walter Curley has become a major Reagan fund-raiser.

Discretion in political fund-raising, as in business, is a critical point—but more so this year than ever before. In the wake of Watergate, Congress enacted substantial election law reforms and established the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) in the hope of curtailing influence-buying and other shady political practices. A limit of \$1,000 was placed on individual contributions; corporations could not contribute at all. All contributions had to be filed with the FEC, specifying who the contributor was, how much he gave and what his occupation was, and anyone could acquire this information as a matter of public record.

Norma Dana, Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Coy Eklund, John French, Jr., Edward Hansen, Mrs. Enid Haupt, Walter Hoving, Lewis Lehrman, Dina Merrill, David and Laurance Rockefeller, Barry Trupin, Jerome Zipkin and Donald, Fred, Ivana, Mary and Robert Trump. There are also some surprises: Irving Berlin, listed as "songwriter," a Chinese "plant owner" from Flushing and a "Rita Hayworth" of the Upper West Side.

Despite the disclosure laws, some observers say that enough loopholes have been found that one can still speak of "heavy hitters" whose contributions slip

Please turn page

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OCTOBER CALENDAR

17

Christie's hosts a 6:00 p.m. private viewing of Russian works of art to benefit St. Sergius High School and the American Society for the Preservation of Russian Monuments and Culture. Hosting the reception will be Prince and Princess Alex Romanoff, Prince and Princess Nikita Romanoff, Princess Lucia Shiraze and Dr. Arcadi Nebolsine. Entertainment will be provided. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call 546-1188.

19

It may be October, but it's still time for the 33rd April in Paris Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This year the ball will pay tribute to the Statue of Liberty, currently undergoing renovation. The bevy of chairmen includes Mrs. Ivan Obolensky, Mrs. James H. Van Alen, Mrs. Stephen Sanford and Honorary Chairman Lee Iacocca of the Chrysler Corporation. Tickets for this black-tie fund-raiser are \$400, and proceeds aid a number of the American French Foundation's charitable and cultural organizations. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 986-2060.

22

Tonight Theatreworks/USA, America's largest producer of family theater, celebrates its new alliance with the Promenade Theatre. The star-studded festivities begin with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, continue with dinner at the new Gian Luca restaurant and climax with an 8:30 performance of *First Lady* at the Promenade. After the show a champagne reception caps off the night. Cochairmen Judith O'Reilly Mack and Sonia Segoda Dressner orchestrate tonight's tribute to first ladies in all walks of

BUSINESS

Continued from opening page

through unseen. After giving his routine \$1,000 to the major campaign, for example, a donor can pitch what's known as "soft money" into state committees that channel the funds into activities that benefit the national campaign such as voter turnout drives. Because the money goes to state committees, only state laws apply, and they often permit contributions from corporations. (Each party gets about \$2 million a year through such transactions.) Heavy hitters can also make their influence felt by contributing to a variety of special-purpose accounts, tax-exempt foundations and political action committees that help a candidate but are not considered directly linked with his campaign. And while corporations cannot contribute directly to campaigns, they can advance credit for services on favorable terms. All told, the connections between business and politics are as strong and as behind-the-scenes as ever, and a fund-raiser's discretion is often the better part of continued valor.

Is it worth it? Is it fun? Curley laughs. "I'm not in politics because I like raising money. I don't like to owe anybody a dime, and I don't like to have anybody owe me a dime, and I certainly don't like to ask anybody for anything. But somebody has to do it. I'm not in it because I think somebody is going to appoint me to a job in Washington, either. I was appointed ambassador to Ireland not because I was a big committee man or a big giver. I wasn't even active then. I'm doing this work because it's challenging—and it's necessary."

Against the difficulties of fund-raising, Walter Curley has an advantage over many New Yorkers: his business and political connections. For ten years he was a partner in J.H. Whitney and Company, a venture capital firm, and

he helped start or sat on the boards of companies that received Whitney capital. When he returned to New York after serving as the American ambassador to Ireland during the Ford Administration, he had a clean business slate (ambassadors must resign all their business positions), but he had personal capital to trade up on, in the form of his American and Irish business contacts. He started his own venture capital firm, and now sits on the boards of companies ranging from the Bank of Ireland to the New York Life Insurance Company. Of course when it's time to get on the phone to raise funds for the Republicans, Curley can dial the companies that have benefited from his venture capital help. "You better believe it," says Curley. "People who have been successful in business and are relatively sophisticated never mind your asking them for money, because they can make up their minds pretty quickly and they either like your man or they don't."

Now that the campaign has moved into higher gear, Curley's role has shifted too, from fund-raising to making public appearances to get out the vote. "I don't think it will be a pushover," he says of the battle. "We're going to have to take our coats off and roll our sleeves up. There are twice as many registered Democrats as there are Republicans." Curley takes to the stump as often as four times a week, and he admits that the pace can be tiring. But his enthusiasm—and that military spirit—keep him slogging on. "There's a thrill in serving in some public capacity," he says. "The only reward is seeing that the system works, seeing the good people put their shoulders to the wheel. That's the only reward—and that's plenty."

Bret Watson

aign. Philanthropist Jack D. Weiler will be honored on his 80th birthday for his 40 years of commitment to Jewish causes. Baron Guy de Rothschild serves as honorary international chairman. The minimum campaign gift donated by guests at this black-tie event is \$18,000. Seventh Avenue at 53rd Street. For information, call 980-1000, ext. 727.

1 A black-tie dinner-dance gets underway at the Metropolitan Club this evening to benefit the Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations. The honorary chairmen for the event will be Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general to the U.N., and his wife Marcela. Chairman Mrs. George M. Gudefin will welcome guests at 7:30 for cocktails, when Mike Carney and his Orchestra will strike up the dancing music. Tickets for this gala are \$350. One East 60th Street. For information, call 754-7182.

1 Brogues and kilts will be the order of the evening at the annual Scottish Ball in the Plaza Hotel. Ball Chairman Mrs. Henry J. Taylor and General Chairman Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton host the proceedings. Lord and Lady Dundee and the Earl and Countess of Erroll will be the guests of honor. Tickets for the 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance are \$175, and proceeds benefit the Boys' Club of New York. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

1 "An Evening with Lady Luck" at the Hotel Pierre benefits the National Council of Jewish Women's New York section. The council turns 90 this year, and tonight's celebratory festivities include fine dining, dancing, gambling and a Gay '90s carnival. There will also be an array of shopping booths from such elegant stores as Tiffany & Co. and Ferragamo. Mrs. Abe Gold is the evening's chairman, and Doris and Irving Kaplan are scheduled to receive honors. Tickets for this 7:00 p.m. event are \$175, and proceeds aid the council in providing services to the community's children, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 535-5900, ext. 25.

1 Five simultaneous receptions in the Sheraton Centre Hotel kick off the UJA-Federation's 1985 cam-

25

1 Oenophiles should take note of the 1984 "California Wine Experience" beginning today at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. All day today and through October 29, the world's foremost vintners and wine experts will be present at a plethora of tasting sessions, seminars, forums and lectures. For information, call 751-6500.

27

1 This evening Art Collectors Robert and Adrian Mnuchin will welcome guests to their Upper East Side town house at 6:00 p.m. for a cocktail party to aid the development of the contemporary art collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. By invitation only. For information, call 683-5190.

29

1 Cancer Care hosts its second annual dinner-dance, beginning at 6:30 p.m. this evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Manufacturers Hanover Chairman John F. McGillicuddy will be receiving honors, and Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Mobil, will oversee the festivities with Emcee Tony Randall. Tickets are \$300. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

31

1 Dance up a storm to the rhythms of Bob Hardwick and his Orchestra at the Madison Square Boys' Club annual dinner-dance. Chairman Mrs. Anne Sutherland Fuchs will handle the evening's activities, which include tributes to Thomas Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities Communications, and *Daily News* Publisher James Hoge. Expect a concert performance by a guest artist. Tickets for this black-tie spectacular are \$250. The Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 532-5751.

FOOD

Continued from opening page

York chef Loic Avril, first at Le Relais, then at La Mangeoire, where Brash was a *sous-chef*. After a year in France, he spent another learning desserts under

Michel Fitoussi at the Palace. "I'm pretty regimented," Brash says, "and I like to cook by the books."

Having endured the exams, the 80-hour weeks and the taskmas-



Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash make an unlikely twosome at Terrace Five.

HERBERT KLINE WILSON III OF JACK'S

A few years ago, when Herbert Wilson was starting out as an engineering student at Howard University in Washington, D.C., his culinary knowledge was limited, to say the least. "I had fooled around with hot dogs," he says, "but that was about it." Wilson's admission would be less startling were he still a

ambiance alone. A less adventurous sort might have tried to slip by on chophouse fare and atmosphere. But Safdie, 45, wanted to introduce a young, inventive kitchen when he opened Jack's nearly two years ago. "I trust all young people," Safdie enthuses. "They're less tainted, fresher, more innovative—and the best ones take



Herbert Wilson III of Jack's went from engineering to elegant entrees.

hot dog-eating gear-head. Such, however, is not the case. As executive chef of the stylish, two-tiered Jack's on Lexington Avenue at Seventy-third Street, Wilson, 26, supervises one of the hippest, freshest American-style kitchens in the city.

Jack's is no ordinary East Side hangout. The creation of California Resort Impresario Edward Safdie, the restaurant would draw a following for its country club

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HENRY MEER OF LUTÈCE

Y ou'll never be a chef. The words still occasionally haunt Henry Meer. As a young cook trying to chart a course through New York's upper circle of French restaurants, he had been hoping for a bit more encouragement. He was still a student at the famed Culinary Institute of America but had landed a four-month "externship" in the

Was it a test, or simply a stark verdict? Either way, Meer, then 24, was thoroughly undone. "I went home crushed, but I came back the next day and said, 'Hello, Chef,' as if nothing had happened. I think Rachou thought he'd never see me again. Instead, I finally had gained a little of his respect, and we never had any problems after that." In fact, after his four



Henry Meer moved over to Lutèce to become André Soltner's apprentice.

kitchen of Jean Jacques Rachou, owner and chef of La Côte Basque. "For nearly two months he didn't say a word to me. He was sizing me up," Meer recalls. "Then one afternoon he just sauntered in while I was doing some prep work and said, matter-of-factly, 'You'll never be a chef.'"

months were up, Meer stayed on at La Côte Basque through an entire year; it was also where he spent two years following his graduation from the CIA.

Now 28, and having moved on to Lutèce under André Soltner, Meer can shrug off his early hazings in the kitchen—including those at the

ters before joining Terrace Five, Brash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an apparent beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't too sure about the whole Trump Tower bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own small show was too great to resist. "I couldn't be happier," he says now. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light—no starches, hardly any roux—but we still have room to play with the sauces."

As for his new partner, Brash says: "She is so energetic. She knows in her gut how to do good interesting cuisine. One day she'll say, 'Let's try lobster salad and blueberries.' I'll tell her: 'No way, it won't work.' But she pushes it, and what's the one thing we sell out of the next day? Lobster salad with blueberries. Now when she comes up with mango mousse, I keep my mouth shut."

Siegel is no less grateful for Brash's formal background. "He's a perfect complement to my approach," she says. "I think it's a great team."

Michel Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight kitchen." Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some topflight European training. "I just wrote to 50 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, asking for a job," Wilson recounts. It was a gutsy effort that eventually paid off: he landed a year-long apprenticeship under three of France's most respected chefs—the Troisgros brothers of Roanne and Gérard Pangaud in Paris.

Safdie was impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his confidence. "There's never been a hint of inhibition on Herb's part," Safdie says. "He's conservative yet innovative. It was the perfect fit into our style."

Diners at Jack's would have to agree. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Hawaiian blue prawns to tart Santa Rosa goat cheese; from Minnesota wild rice to thin-shelled New Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more intriguing yet: New England fiddlehead ferns and pureed parsnips with veal; white asparagus and Michigan baby corn with grilled swordfish. Entrees are changed almost every evening, so a litany of recent offerings has to suffice: crab cakes with tomato zucchini relish, Maine oysters with caviar butter, mushroom ravioli with gooseberry sauce, sautéed duck with corn custard and grapefruit. All are Wilson originals, as are the coconut ice cream and Cajun spice cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."

hands of surly waiters and line chefs. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the street," says the native East Sider. "If you don't stand your ground, you get pushed around."

Meer's first real initiation came after college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in the enormous kitchen at La Costa, the opulent Teamsters-run resort near San Diego. The Culinary Institute (or "Camp Culinary," as Meer fondly calls it) came next. In the following two years at La Côte Basque he worked or assisted at every major station, beginning with lowly vegetables and cold dishes as *garde-manger* and moving on to the more senior fish, meat and *saucier* posts. Rachou was so satisfied that last winter he offered Meer a *sous-chef* slot at La Côte Basque's newly renovated sister restaurant, La Lavandou, on East Sixty-first Street. Meer held the job until he switched to Lutèce earlier this year to work under André Soltner.

It was hardly an easy move to make. Not only do the city's leading chefs refrain from raiding each other's staffs, but the Lutèce job—available when a friend of Meer's went off to Europe to become a private cook—was that of *garde-manger*, the very post he had started with two years before. Yet he has had no second thoughts about his move. "I feel Mr. Soltner could teach me something more about being on line."

—Allan Rizzo

before joining Terrace Five, Brash concedes he was skeptical first about working under an amateur beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't sure about the whole Trump bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own show was too great to resist. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light — no starches, hardly any roux — we still have room to play with the sauces."

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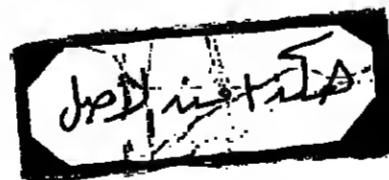
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TRAVEL

What's New Around Europe

LONDON, major art exhibitions and a direct rail link with Gatwick Airport; in Rome, the trams make a comeback; and in Switzerland, the Zurich Opera is reopening and two major railway stations have become multivisitor complexes. Following is the second and final part of a report from New York Times bureaus throughout Europe on what to watch for in the weeks and months ahead.

LONDON

The best news for travelers passing through London is the new rail link to Gatwick Airport, the lesser-used and therefore much more pleasant of the city's airports. To get to crowded, sprawling, unappealing Heathrow Airport, you must either ride the subway from central London, catch the airport bus, or take a cab, which costs about £16 (\$20). British Rail's new Gatwick connection makes the run from Victoria Station through south London and into the Sussex countryside—a trip that can take up to 90 minutes when driving—in half an hour. One-way fare is £5 first class, £3.50 second class.

Not all airlines use Gatwick, and some that do use it fly only to a limited number of destinations. But if you're starting a European holiday in London, as many people do,

and continuing on to the Continent, you may be able to fly from Gatwick as easily as from Heathrow. Some trans-Atlantic carriers, including British and British Caledonian, operate from Gatwick, too. The British Rail trains have plenty of easily accessible baggage racks, and they arrive directly beneath the terminal, which makes transfers comparatively painless.

Britain and the Netherlands have just agreed on a new round-trip fare of \$49 between the two countries. Negotiations are under way for a similar agreement between Britain and Belgium. And Air France and British Airways are introducing new low fares between their respective capital cities and some of their provincial cities. Check to see what discounts are available.

One of the city's best small hotels, the Capital, has just had a face lift. It has an indefatigable proprietor in David Levin, a talented chef in a jolly Yorkshirer, Brian Turner, and a prime location in these days of the strong dollar: just around the corner from Harrods. Rooms run about £90 a double a night, although Levin also offers bed and breakfast "with style" in a new annex next door for about £60 (22 Basil Street, SW3; tel: 589-5171).

Even better value can be had, albeit with less luxury and in a less convenient location, at the lodging called Number Sixteen, which Ian Morris quite rightly calls the ultimate pension in this year's "Good Hotel Guide."

Three Victorian row houses near the South Kensington tube station have been connected and modernized to make an ideal nook for those staying for a week or so. There's a wonderful garden, and bed-and-breakfast starts at about £30 (16 Summer Place, SW7; tel: 589-5232).

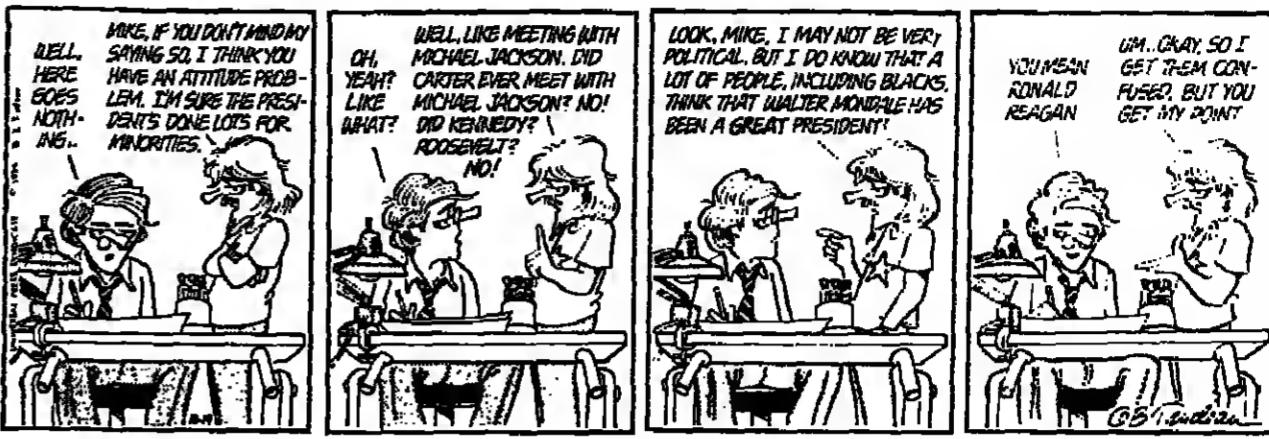
London's most interesting new restaurant is probably Hilaire, a French place in South Kensington; Simon Hopkins offers good nouvelle cuisine without fanfare for about \$45 for two, including wine (68 Old Brompton Road, SW1; tel: 384-8993).

Two art exhibitions this winter will be of keen interest. Through Jan. 6, the Tate Gallery is offering the most comprehensive show ever of the pictures of the 18th-century artist George Stubbs, including works lent by Paul Mellon and Queen Elizabeth II. Known as perhaps the premier painter of horses, Stubbs also turned his hand to many other subjects.

Starting Jan. 11 and continuing until March 31, the Royal Academy will feature a retrospective devoted to Marc Chagall, the whimsical Russian-born artist who is the last major survivor of the School of Paris. For those visiting the city within the next few weeks, the exhibition of Vermeer, DeHooch and other Dutch genre painters, which has already been seen in Berlin and Philadelphia, is a must. It is at the Royal Academy until Nov. 18.

As ever, the visitor will find scaffolding up

DOONESBURY



all over London — the inevitable consequence of maintaining old buildings. Big Ben remains swathed in workmen's bandages, which give an unwontedly lumpy aspect to the usually trim spire. But the restoration and cleaning of Westminster Abbey is almost complete, and its stone shimmer in the episodic autumn sun as it hasn't done for decades. And although parts of the Victoria and Albert Museum are closed, the Wallace Collection, with its wonderful French furniture and pictures, has been reorganized and restored to good effect.

Please don't try to come to London anytime soon without a hotel reservation; the strong dollar has so augmented the flow of American tourists that the city's hotels have been overwhelmed. And not only London's; one recent Saturday, every hotel room within 25 miles of Bath — whether *grand luxe* or utilitarian, including even farmhouse bed-and-breakfasts — was spoken for by noon.

R.W. Apple Jr.

SWITZERLAND

The Zurich Opera, maybe the most ambitious among Europe's many secondary temples of the lyric drama, will return to its home at the end of this year. In a process that began in 1981, the 93-year-old open house has been enlarged and thoroughly refurbished. It will reopen around Christmas with a gala performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

There's another renovation project that will be of interest to visitors to Switzerland. Facelift work at the old railroad terminals of Zurich (Hauptbahnhof) and Geneva (Gare Cornavin) is now nearing completion. Like the railroad terminal in the capital city of Bern, the Zurich and Geneva terminals have been transformed into multiservice complexes that also function as community centers.

From early morning until late at night, a wide variety of services and amenities are offered in underground levels at the three terminals. One can telephone nearly anywhere in the world, find out which hotel in town has rooms available and — without charge — make reservations via a direct line. One can also change traveler's checks or foreign currency on weekdays and Sunday, buy a Swiss watch and a wide range of other

merchandise in shopping arcades, see a movie and buy foreign newspapers and magazines.

The terminals offer a choice of coffee shops, snack bars and restaurants. Le Bistro (at the Zurich terminal) and Buffet Cornavin (at the Geneva terminal) are among the better eating places in their respective cities.

Direct trains to Kloten Airport leave from the Zurich terminal every 20 minutes; buses for Contrin Airport leave from the Geneva terminal every half-hour. Travelers can check their baggage at the terminals to the final destination of their flights.

Paul Hofmann

ROME

Sun worshippers who visit Rome hoping for fine weather and find themselves disappointed have a new option, the *Tigrotto* (Little Tiger) has service to Palermo, the capital of Sicily. The odds are that even deep in winter the Sicilian sky will be radiant. The coast leaves daily, including Sunday, at 8 A.M. from Piazza della Repubblica (Piazza Esedra), near the railroad terminal. It stops for an hour's lunch somewhere in Calabria and reaches Palermo at 8:45 P.M. One-way fare, including lunch, is the equivalent of about \$40. The new bus link not only provides visitors with a chance of catching some Sicilian sun, it also enables them to see a good deal of southern Italy.

Visitors who find themselves in Rome when it is too chilly to linger in the Piazza Navona or the Piazza del Popolo, or when the rains come and those enviable apartment-house terraces are no longer lit up and full of people, may wonder: What do Romans do at night? If they don't stay home watching television, they do exactly what their forebears did — they enjoy a relaxed dinner in a neighborhood restaurant and continue visiting and gossiping for hours over carafes of white Frascati.

The meal may have been preceded by one of the innumerable diplomatic parties which

practically anyone who cares to attend. Rome boasts more embassies than any other capital because most governments maintain two distinct missions in the city, one accredited to the Italian Republic, the other to the Holy See. Even a newly arrived visitor can easily wrangle an uncoaxed invitation to one of the affairs that ambassadors, counselors and attaches hold periodically. All that is needed is to know someone who knows a diplomat — and a few phone calls.

But Rome's real social life takes place at the dinner table — and this year, the dinner table is probably a trattoria. The sophisticated thing now is to stay away from the fancy restaurants listed in the guidebooks: — the ones that have recently been gussied up with cute decor, are filled with tourists and seem to raise their prices by 20 percent every season, prices frequently unjustified by either the quality of the food or the service.

The places that Romans now prefer are simply called Mario or Da Cesare, or are nameless. They have whitewashed walls without any artwork or wainscoting. The menu is modest: just three or four pasta dishes, veal, pork sausages from the Abruzzi mountains, maybe liver, fish, fresh vegetables and whatever fruit is in season, house wine and little else. Above all, they don't charge much more than about \$10,000 lire for two.

Rome has more than a hundred such places. Although it would be unfair to single out one or another, a few particular favorites worth trying are Memmo, 14 Piazza Cavour; Antico Falcone, 60 Via Trionfale; and Pellegrini Luigi, both at the Piazza Sforza. And here are some tips. The *trattorie* that the smart Romans are seeking out this season are in unglamorous neighborhoods, far from the landmarks and big hotels; they are, for instance, near the Piazza Fiume or the Piazza Cavour. They have no credit-card signs at the entrance, and place no display ads in the yellow pages of the Rome telephone directory under the heading *Ristoranti*. Instead, they are listed, if at all, in small print under *Trattorie*.

The clientele is almost exclusively local, as you can determine even from the outside. In addition to uncomplicated but satisfactory food, the humble trattoria will, free, serve also a slice of genuine Roman life.

Paul Hofmann

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Westminster Abbey.

Expatriate Twilight in Tangier

by David Lamb

TANGIER, Morocco — Early Saturday evening, alone in the garden restaurant that bears her name, Mercedes Guittat put fresh flowers on the table and checked to make sure that Mohammed had properly arranged the place settings. She nodded approvingly.

Mercedes Guittat is a plump woman, with a round, cheerful face, and when business is slack, as it has been recently, she does the cooking, mixes the cocktails, and acts as hostess, presiding over her restaurant in Rue San Francisco with the attentiveness of a matronly curate.

Just across the street, a large mosque has gone up recently, and she has had to build a wall around her garden so that the faithful will not be offended by the sight of people drinking wine with dinner. This blocks the view a bit, but from her bedroom window above the restaurant she can still look out over the city and recall the days when Tangier, a Moroccan port full of intrigue and mystic charm, cast a spell over everyone who came this way.

She is 68 years old now. She was born in Argentina, the daughter of a Jewish-Moroccan father and a Swiss mother.

"Oh, from time to time I've thought about leaving, like so many others," she said. "but where would I go?"

Tangier, she said, is still pleasant enough, but it does not have the old spark anymore.

The international community, which once numbered 60,000, has mostly drifted away. The artists and celebrities who used to come here — Ava Gardner, Betty Hutton, Errol Flynn, Truman Capote, Allen Ginsberg; the list is long — are either dead or have found other places to go. As of four months ago, even Tangier's most famous cafe, the Parade Bar, is closed, shuttered after the woman who owned it died at the age of 80.

What gave Tangier its character, and attracted all sorts of adventurers, was its peculiar status, from 1923 to 1956, as an international zone, established in a treaty signed by France, Spain and Britain. The city was governed by a committee of diplomats from eight Western nations, not as part of Morocco but as a separate entity with special privileges for the residents, including duty-free imports. Its working class was Spanish; its flavor Mediterranean, its trademark a re-

spect for the sinful pleasures of the good life.

"This was the most cosmopolitan, sophisticated place I'd ever been," said Joseph McHugh, 34, a Princeton University graduate who arrived on a motorcycle for a brief visit in 1962 and has been here ever since. "It was a terrifically tolerant, open society, sort of whacky and full of characters."

"Living in Tangier was like being in an international village. It wasn't really colonial in feeling because you had Moroccan friends. The police were Moroccan; the Moroccans were in charge by the time I got here. Tangier was just different. There was no better life anywhere."

"I remember sitting up all night in the cafes, the Parade Bar or the Cafe de Paris, talking the night away with friends from all over the world, and seeing the street sweepers start work in the morning. I remember coming back after a holiday in the States and saying, 'Thank God, this is Tangier.'

The doorman rang. McHugh, headmaster of the American School, rose from his chair on the patio. The red-tile rooftops of nearby villas poked through the dense foliage, heavy with the fragrance of tangerines and flowers. Except for the distant song of a bird, the evening was still.

"Sorry, I just wanted to borrow your copy of *Time*," a neighbor, Noel Mostert, a Canadian writer, said when the door opened.

Mostert, along with the American writer and composer Paul Bowles and Buffy Johnson, an American naturalist-painter, are among the last members of the artistic community that flourished here when Tangier was a zanier, zonier place.

Mark Twain described this city as being "clean out of the world," and the sidewalk cafes on Avenue Pasteur, the intermingling of French and Spanish in the streets, the proximity to Europe all remind visitors that the visions of this old Phoenician trading station, former Roman provincial capital and one-time British territory, are still directed outward.

Before Morocco's independence in 1956, when the sultan's sole representative in Tangier had absolutely no power, this city at the crossroads of Africa and Europe had more than its share of spics, misfits and outcasts, drug dealers, smugglers, intellectuals, poets,

20th-century pirates, reclusive movie stars, worldly wanderers and sundry others appreciative of good beaches, warm days, late nights and casual living.

But shortly after independence, the international zone was eliminated and Tangier was incorporated into Morocco. In 1971, a new law specified that all businesses had to be 51 percent Moroccan-owned. The shopkeepers moved back to Europe, the rich and the famous found other retreats, and in their place came the tourists, a quarter-million of them a year. Tourism is now Tangier's principal economic activity.

The once-crowded port, a backwater today, was displaced by Casablanca; the city of 300,000 inhabitants has come to need a good scrubbing and a coat of paint.

ONLY about 800 Spaniards, a few hundred French and perhaps 150 American and Britons remain, a last generation of expatriates. Except for the splendid, 100-room Minzah Hotel downtown, most agree that standards are not quite what they were.

The Minzah is rich with wood paneling and lush with gardens, and in the bar the pianist sings merrily when he plays "As Time Goes By" from the 1942 film classic "Casablanca." The concierge, Mohammed, who brings guests their telephone messages on a silver tray and sprinkles in conversations with references to Winston Churchill and Rita Hayworth and King Carlos, has been at the Minzah for 46 years but is unimpressed with his longevity. The other concierge, his brother Omar, has been at the hotel for 53 years.

"We've had them all — the kings, the presidents, the big stars," said Mohammed, who speaks French, English, Spanish and Arabic. "Errol Flynn, he was very elegant in his smoking jacket. We had the other big celebrities, too. They'd come on the ship from New York, with piles of luggage, and being a hall porter was a very nice business. Now it's just package tours, and they don't spend."

The men used to wear tuxedos, the women, gowns, in our restaurant in the evening."

He warmly eyed his American guest, who wore slacks and a sport shirt, and said, "Of course, in those days, you wouldn't even get in the lobby dressed like that."

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LHT GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE

There's never been a guide quite like it. Trib business readers all across Europe shared their most treasured travel secrets with journalist Peter Graham. The result: a book for business travelers with contributions from business travelers.



Turn an ordinary business trip into a pleasant, more efficient journey. Guide covers Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Lyon, Milan, Munich, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich. Over 200 fact-filled pages, this hardcover edition is a great gift idea for colleagues, business contacts, or yourself. Seven subdivisions for each city include: 1. Basic city overview with vital information. 2. Hotels, with emphasis on business services. 3. Restaurants, for on- and off-duty pleasure. 4. After-hours suggestions. 5. Diversions, from grand opera to jogging. 6. Shopping. 7. Weekend ideas.

Rave reviews from the travel industry experts: "Where to stay, dine and revel in Europe... a handy companion."

Travel and Leisure, American Express: "A good deal of information in compact, easily assimilated form."

Signature, Diners Club International: "Peter Graham and LHT have produced a small masterpiece."

Executive Travel

FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS

As restaurant critic for the Trib, Patricia Wells has explored the treasures of food shopping and eating in Paris, from the bistros, cafés, cheese shops and outdoor markets, to the classic feasts.



The gastronomic delights of Paris are varied, historic, abundant — and too delicious to be left to chance. Food Lover's uncovers the many delights to be found all over this extraordinary city, and takes an up-to-date look at some of Paris' internationally known restaurants.

Wells includes critical commentary, anecdotes, history, local lore — as well as basic facts like business hours and nearest metro station. To recreate the taste of France at home, 50 recipes are included, gleaned from the notebooks of Parisian chefs.

Paperback, over 300 pages featuring a French/English food glossary and 140 evocative photographs.

"Bound for France? Don't go without Patricia Wells' Food Lover's Guide to Paris."

Houston Chronicle

"Wells spills the beans here... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it."

Gail Greene, New York Magazine

"An illustrated tour through... one of the great food cities of the world."

Philadelphia Daily News

Mexican Wine Waits Its Turn *Continued from page 7*

soil valleys close enough to ocean breezes to cool off the hot sun. Late winter rains are sufficient for growing.

One of the most successful valleys has been the Guadalupe, 20 miles northeast of Ensenada, where about 6,300 acres (2,500 hectares) of mostly quality varieties are cultivated. Almost half is by Pedro Domecq, the Spanish company that has become by far Mexico's largest wine producer. Don Eugenio wines are also from the Guadalupe, a few years.

Cetto, founded by Italian immigrants, makes

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

17 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 5s High Low Close Quot. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

14½	6	viMobil	6	322	21	62	7	+	+5
35½	21	viPFC	1.00	41	10	243	11	+	+5
5½	1	Mortz	42	72	13	17	14		
37	1	Moercke	148	148	148	148	148		
45½	27½	Morton	16	31	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	19½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	20½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	21½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	22½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	23½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	24½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	25½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	26½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	27½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	28½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	29½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	30½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	31½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	32½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	33½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	34½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	35½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	36½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	37½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	38½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	39½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	40½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	41½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	42½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	43½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	44½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	45½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	46½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	47½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	48½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	49½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	50½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	51½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	52½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	53½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	54½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	55½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	56½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	57½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	58½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	59½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	60½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	61½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	62½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	63½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	64½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	65½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	66½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	67½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	68½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	69½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	70½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	71½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	72½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	73½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	74½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	75½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	76½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	77½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	78½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	79½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	80½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	81½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	82½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	83½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	84½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	85½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	86½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	87½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	88½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	89½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	90½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	91½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	92½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	93½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	94½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	95½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	96½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	97½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	98½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	99½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	100½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	101½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	102½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	103½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	104½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	105½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	106½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	107½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	108½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	109½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	110½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	111½	Morton	45	21	21	52	104	+	+1
50½	112½	Morton	45	21	21	52</td			

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Apple's Net Rose Sixfold During Fiscal 4th Quarter

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc. said Thursday that its fiscal fourth-quarter profit increased sixfold from a depressed period a year earlier. Sales jumped 5 percent.

In the quarter ended Sept. 28, net income climbed to \$30.8 million, or 50 cents a share, from \$5.11 million, or 8 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales climbed to \$477.4 million from \$272.2 million.

The personal-computer maker had said a year ago that fiscal 1984 would be a transition period for the company and that it planned it necessary to forego short-term profit gains in order to bolster its position in the market, particularly against International Business Machines Corp.

The effort included heavy outlays for new-product development

and marketing. And during the year Apple unveiled two major new products to its personal-computer family — the Macintosh and Apple IIc — that are now enjoying strong demand.

The effects of Apple's repositioning efforts were severely felt a year ago, when it reported a 73-percent slide in profit for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1983.

Now, however, "we have firmly established our position in the market," John Sculley, president, said. "Apple has chosen the industry role of innovation and survived the shakeout as an industry leader."

For the full fiscal year, Apple said net income fell 16 percent to \$64.1 million, or \$1.05 a share, from \$76.7 million, or \$1.28 a share, in fiscal 1983. Annual sales rose 54 percent to a record \$1.52 billion from \$982.8 million.

Lloyds Planning To Take Over LBI

United Press International

LONDON — Lloyds Bank is to take over its Lloyds Bank International unit in a merger aimed at enabling Lloyds to use capital more efficiently, achieve cost savings and provide greater flexibility in funding and tax management, Lloyds Bank said Thursday.

The plan will need approval from both shareholders and management, but Lloyds Bank said it expects the merger to take place by January 1986. Lloyds' other international activities, which include Lloyds Bank California, the National Bank of New Zealand and the overseas business of the British parent, are not affected.

LBI reported earlier that pretax profits dropped by 42 percent in the first half of 1984. This factor, in addition to what the bank called "inacceptably high" bad debts, marred the interim trading of the whole international division, where profits fell 13 percent from \$96 million (\$1.15 billion) to \$80 million.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

Both Placement and Underwriting May Be Used in Privatization of BT

Reuters

LONDON — The government is considering a combination of placement and underwriting for the planned denationalization of British Telecom next month, financial market sources said here Thursday.

Although a final decision has not yet been made, the proposal has been suggested widely to potential institutional buyers in London business circles.

Under the proposal, institutions would commit themselves to buy a certain portion of the shares — some sources say 50 to 60 percent — while subscribing to underwrite the balance.

Fees would be structured to encourage the institutions to buy the shares outright, rather than underwrite them, several sources said. One added that fees would be around 1½ percent.

If the proposal is adopted, it would seem to effectively halve the amount of the share issue available through a public offering, one market analyst said.

A market source said it would be a fine judgement on how much stock should be left for sale to the public and abroad.

The government, which expects to raise up to £4 billion (\$4.8 billion) in the sale of BT, is considering selling some of the shares abroad, including in the United States and Japan.

COMPANY NOTES

AEG Telefunkens AG plans to increase expenditures on research and development to over 800 million Deutsche marks (\$257 million) this year from 741 million DM in 1983, a board member, Hans Gissel, said.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. blamed its financial problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar. Lee Morgan, the chairman, predicted that layoffs announced by Peoria, Illinois-based Caterpillar this week would probably return the unemployment rate in Peoria to more than 10 percent. The layoffs represent about 5 percent of Caterpillar's workforce.

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter profit rose 16 percent from a year earlier to \$173.3 million as sales climbed 13 percent to \$2.07 billion. For the first nine months of 1984, net jumped 15 percent from a year earlier to \$498.4 million and volume gained 10 percent to \$5.58 billion.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

against GM in Canada. The strike by 36,000 autoworkers began Wednesday over contract talks.

Rockit & Colman PLC gained a stake of about 14.9 percent in Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. in trading on the London Stock Exchange, brokers said. Rockit purchased more than 10 million shares at \$4.10 to \$4.20 a share. The purchase makes Rockit the largest single shareholder in Nicholas Kiwi, which entered this month agreed in principle to sell some operations to Consolidated Foods Corp.

RTZ Metals Ltd., a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., said it has reached agreement to purchase a 49-percent shareholding in Portuguese company, Sommico. The stake in Sommico is currently owned by two French mining companies, Penarom and Cofermim.

Seltrus Holdings Ltd., a British Petroleum Co. unit, is to be restructured to leave its ailing mining op-

erations owned by BP Australia Ltd. Said. Under the plan, existing minority shareholders will be offered free shares in a new listed company which will acquire Seltrus' major gold exploration interests.

Toyota of Japan may follow Nissan's lead and assemble cars in Britain, a Toyota spokesman indicated at the British Motor Show. Nissan's plant in Sunderland, northeastern England, is expected to be profitable by the end of 1985. The spokesman hinted Toyota may start a similar, though less ambitious, venture.

Walt Disney Productions and labor unions at Walt Disney World in Florida said they reached a tentative agreement on a three-year contract. More than 1,800 workers at Disneyland in Anaheim, California, have already returned to work after approving a contract that included a two-year wage freeze.

Occidental, China Coal Plan Delayed

(Continued from Page 11)

project that just the acquisition of Western coal-mining technology and experience. Other U.S. companies, which know Mr. Hammer's reputation for taking a gamble in Communist countries, may be hesitant to invest in China themselves if Occidental gave up.

Coal, which already accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is central to China's strategy for modernizing itself. China ranks after the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's third-largest coal producer, digging out 2 million tons a day.

Yet, according to the State Economic Commission, about 20 percent of factory machinery stands idle for lack of power.

To meet a target of nearly doubling national production to 1.2 billion tons of coal a year before the end of the century, China has encouraged the development of many small, inefficient rural mines with outdated equipment and safety hazards. Production increased by 30 million tons in 1983, but the Chinese know that the small mines are too inefficient to be more than a

stopgap and that it needs Western help to meet its target.

Coal production also suffers from the kind of malaise that afflicts other sectors of the state-run economy. Officials of the Coal Industry Ministry were considered so out of touch with what happened below ground that critics went out a couple of years ago ordering them to spend some time in the mines or in other physical labor and to stop assigning their relatives easy jobs above ground.

China has given greater priority to coal production to help free portoleum, whose onshore production has stagnated for export to earn hard currency. Coal itself is also viewed as a potentially lucrative export.

Shanxi Province, an aid region of North China slightly larger than New York and New Jersey combined, has been designated as the base of China's energy drive, with the goal of nearly quadrupling its coal production to 600 million tons by the year 2000.

China has looked to Western companies for capital and know-how. Fluor Corp. and Bechtel Corp. have been studying possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

Shanxi's Pingshun mining area, 220 miles (356 kilometers) west of Beijing, is considered promising because it sits atop a bed of wider-ranging bituminous coal reserves

that have been estimated at 1.4 billion tons.

When Occidental signed its protocol in March 1982 to study the feasibility of developing the area, Dr. Hammer said that Occidental could recover its investment fairly rapidly. It was understood that the coal output would be split until Occidental recouped its investment, after which China would gain 60 percent and Occidental, 40 percent.

In March 1983, Mr. Hammer returned to China to sign an agreement that, after last-minute wrangling, was euphemistically called interim. By the following winter, the absence of new progress prompted rumors around Beijing that the venture might collapse.

The Chinese newspaper took the rare step of reprinting a letter from Mr. Hammer to Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, denying that Occidental was quitting. Last April 29, a project agreement was signed amid much fanfare in the Great Hall of the People.

The Chinese said last summer that China would contribute \$249 million to the project while Occidental and Kiewit together would provide \$340 million in financing.

With Kiewit out, the Chinese share of Pingshun would exceed \$400 million, including the Bank of China's involvement.

The Chinese have been developing Pingshun's facilities in expectation that the mine will open as scheduled.

But production seems far off.

Universities Look to IBM (Continued from Page 11)

work station's own microprocessor, ending the delays that plague users of large "time-sharing" machines, where all the computations are done by a single, giant processor. A separate disk drive for the work station would be optional.

No one seems certain what microprocessor IBM will use for the new machine. University researchers are developing software for the IBM machine on fairly expensive older machines, especially Sun Microsystems Inc.'s work stations. The Sun machine, however, uses the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, and is not compatible with IBM's current line of Personal Computers, which use the architecturally distinct Intel Corp. microprocessor.

The universities also want to use the Unix operating system, developed by Bell Laboratories and long popular on campuses, rather than IBM's own, MVS/DS.

In the end, the IBM computer will probably run both Unix and MS-DOS programs. "We've found you can build Unix software that looks a lot like the IBM PC," said David Rosenthal, a Carnegie-Mellon systems designer, as he demonstrated a text-editing system the university has already developed for the new machine.

The chairman, Jean Riboud, said a lackluster performance by the company's drilling and production-service units outside North America partially offset the gains from its oil-drill testing and semiconductor and automatic test systems divisions.

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Schlumberger Lifts Quarterly Net 10% (Continued from Page 11)

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For the first nine months of 1984, the company said net rose 5 percent to \$87.1 million or \$3.02 a share, from \$82.4 million, or \$2.83 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose 8 percent to \$4.67 billion from \$4.31 billion.

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Schlumberger Lifts Quarterly Net 10% (Continued from Page 11)

The Associated Press

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 7,146,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 6,340,000

Tables Include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.		Close	
						100s	High	Low	Gain
A									
7/4	38	ADTl n			19	176	196	156	+ 14
3/4	14	ADM Ph			10	14	112	112	+ 16
12/4	154	AMC n	.12a	.9	12	1576	1576	1316	+ 16
3/4	216	AM Int'l wt			163	216	276	3	+ 16
2/4	3	ATI			1	1	1	1	+ 16
70	58	ATTFd n	4.40s	4.5	22	7174	6980	7146	+ 17%
7/5	26	AcmePr			1	316	316	316	
1/5	59	AcmeU	.22	3.4	9	43	9	58	+ 16
1/5	99	Action			29	62	1296	1296	+ 16
9/4	54	Action			1	76	572	572	+ 16
3/5	4	AcM wr			1	1	1	1	+ 16
4/4	2	AdmRts			3	11	216	216	+ 16
25/2	157	Ad Rusl n	.14	4.9	241	224	224	216	+ 16
3/4	15	Adobe	.24	1.4	11	118	172	167	+ 16
6/4	74	Adp's			1	496	496	496	
5/4	4	Aeronc			9	218	704	704	+ 16
25/4	166	AfflHps	.44	2.1	0	29	202	202	+ 16
50/5	385	AlfPub	.30	1.7	14	6	46	46	+ 16
6/4	6	Alfrkup			37	113	946	946	+ 16
5/4	74	Almoco			2	48	396	396	+ 16
1/4	79	Albow			26	2.5	74	74	+ 16
6/2	2	Alst Tre			2	25	216	216	+ 16
9/4	54	Alstro	.48	6.7	2	5	74	74	+ 16
27/6	114	AlphaIn	.55	4	15	23	124	124	+ 16
2/4	6	Altex			1	16	124	124	+ 16
3/4	289	Altrng pf	3.75	12.2		10002	3174	3024	+ 16
22	111	AlzCo			69	69	202	202	+ 16
21/4	104	Amberly	.20	1.9	13	487	1126	1036	+ 16
1/5	7	Ametaco	.28	1.9	0	75	75	75	
4/4	43	AmBll	.15	2.4	6	25	616	616	+ 16
9/4	224	AmCp			1	15	616	616	+ 16
25/6	124	AmErg			221	221	216	216	+ 16
8/4	74	AmFrc n			5	54	724	724	+ 16
12/4	5	AmHlthm			1	1	1	1	+ 16
7/4	4	Alstrof			1	16	516	516	+ 16
19/6	1416	AlstReA	.52	2.2	7	81	1576	1576	+ 16
18/2	1416	AlstReB	.52	3.2	7	24	17	1616	+ 16
6/4	54	AMBBd v			1	44	44	44	
7/4	1295	AMM's	.16	.5	13	21	21	21	+ 16
12/2	248	AmOil			21	123	516	516	+ 16
8/4	1416	AmPln v			1	1	1	1	+ 16
17/4	946	AmPln v	.22	1.4	21	21	1616	1616	+ 16
8/4	6	AmPln v			7	1	1	1	+ 16
3/4	13	ASCLe			1	1	316	316	+ 16
5/4	316	Amplol			1	1	316	316	+ 16
1/4	43	AndJcb	.271	5.4	16	48	5	5	+ 16
16	9	Andrea	.72	5.9	16	4	124	124	+ 16
2/4	16	Angstl wr			2	136	136	136	
17/4	16	Angstl wr	.04	4	11	105	1076	1046	+ 16
9/4	54	Angstl wr			1	29	29	29	+ 16
13/4	54	Armitm			8	2	516	516	+ 16
12/4	102	ArmitwA	.20	1.7	9	2	516	516	+ 16
21	916	Arundi			221	38	26	26	+ 16
12/4	74	Asmtr g	.16	1.8		172	516	516	+ 16
12/4	616	Astrex			1	1116	1116	1116	+ 16
3/4	24	Astrotrc			221	3	316	316	+ 16
17/4	1416	Astrotrc	1.80	10.7		4	1456	1656	+ 16
2/4	116	AtcllS			92	736	1124	1124	+ 16
5/4	394	AtcllS wr	.056	9	35	6	216	216	+ 16
3/4	716	AtcllS wr	.050	9	35	11	376	376	+ 16
3/4	328	Autelaw	1.80	2.7	12	11	37	37	+ 16
2/4	1476	Avordi s	.88	5.3	6	2	1516	1516	+ 16

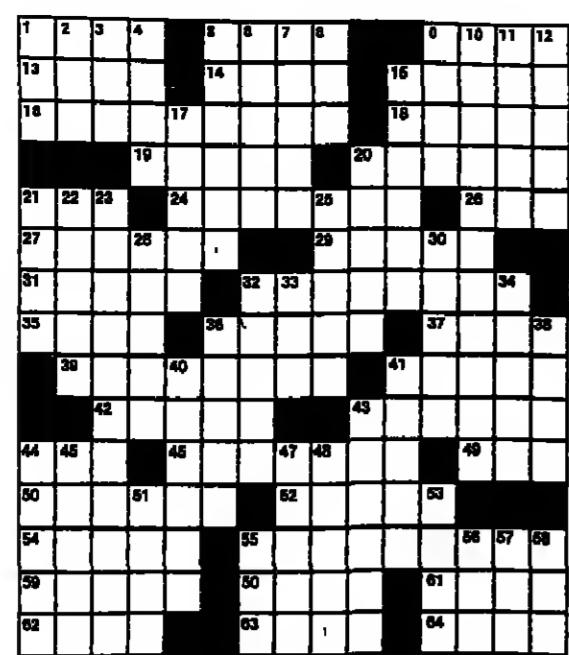
Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

AMEX Highs-Low

03

NEW NIGHTS 20			
ATTFdn viContAir GouldIntr Tr Lorimer SanJoseW	CDI Corp viContAir pf Hasbro pf Matrix s SCE 130sf	CityGas Fla FordCan g HewittEnt MurphyInt Sterl Extrd	ComcAlliancs GouldIntr pf LaPointe Nu-Kerton wf TexasAircap
NEW LDWS 15			
Alba Waldn CanaOG wt DEA Unimor II	AmFruct a CustomEng Ormand Ind Wealthrd	AmeriGases HelmReed PontoCrk Is Wedtech II	ArmadilloIntl McPub Sv Scriptlets s
Net w 2 P.M. Ch're		Sales In 100s Miga Low 3 P.M. Ch're	Net +%
6 6½	Tandem	1214 1894 1794 18	+2%



ACROSS

1 Pique, as
2 Interests
5 Melancholy
6 sounds
9 "Diary of
10 Housewife"
13 Soho blackjack
14 — of Man
15 — acids
16 Put into
seclusion
18 Cupcake tins,
e.g.
19 Done in
20 A Pyrenees
native
21 Commotio
24 Elate
26 Mood swings
27 Female
busybodies
29 Do —
(indomitable)
31 England's first
woman in
Parliament
32 National flags
35 Derisive sound
36 Tallulah brand
37 Pâté de —
gras
39 Small wine
cabinet
41 Informal garb
42 Convocation
decision
43 Garmen
under a bustle
44 On the double!
46 Reindeer's kin
49 Mao —
tung
50 Alarm clock,
e.g.
51 Where Anna
met the King
53 Kind of tide
55 Finale for a
geom. lesson
56 Violin part
57 Seat of Wayne
County, Utah
58 Remnant

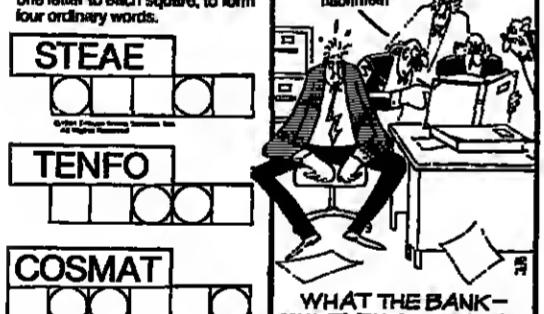
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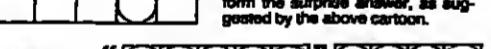
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: THE "  " 
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: KINKY WALTZ BURIAL FACADE

Answer: What a quack doctor usually tries to do — DUCK THE LAW

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11
14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12
15	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15	13
16	14	16	14	16	14	16	14	16	14
17	15	17	15	17	15	17	15	17	15
18	16	18	16	18	16	18	16	18	16
19	17	19	17	19	17	19	17	19	17
20	18	20	18	20	18	20	18	20	18
21	19	21	19	21	19	21	19	21	19
22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20
23	21	23	21	23	21	23	21	23	21
24	22	24	22	24	22	24	22	24	22
25	23	25	23	25	23	25	23	25	23
26	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26	24
27	25	27	25	27	25	27	25	27	25
28	26	28	26	28	26	28	26	28	26
29	27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	27
30	28	30	28	30	28	30	28	30	28
31	29	31	29	31	29	31	29	31	29
32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30
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35	33	35	33	35	33	35	33	35	33
36	34	36	34	36	34	36	34	36	34
37	35	37	35	37	35	37	35	37	35
38	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38	36
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42	40	42	40	42	40	42	40	42	40
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66	64	66	64	66	64	66	64	66	64
67	65	67	65	67	65	67	65	67	65
68	66	68	66	68	66	68	66	68	66
69	67	69	67	69	67	69	67	69	67
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72	70	72	70	72	70	72	70	72	70
73	71	73	71	73	71	73	71	73	71
74	72	74	72	74	72	74	72	74	72
75	73	75	73	75	73	75	73	75	73
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90	88	90	88	90	88	90	88	90	88
91	89	91	89	91	89	91	89	91	89
92	90	92	90	92	90	92	90	92	90
93	91	93	91	93	91	93	91	93	91
94	92	94	9						

SPORTS

England, West Germany Gain

United Press International

LONDON — England, whose recent soccer history has been littered by upsets against weak opposition, crushed Finland, 5-0, in European qualifying Group 3 Wednesday night as it began its campaign for a place in the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals in Mexico.

Mark Hateley, who joined AC Milan of the Italian League from English second division Portsmouth last summer, scored

victory, 3-0, over Iceland in Group 7. Paul McStay, who turns 20 Saturday, tallied twice for Scotland, but the winners may later regret not scoring more against a weak opponent.

The two opening matches in Group 1 provided no shocks. Belgium downed Albania, 3-1, and

Poland winning by the same score over Greece. But the Poles, third in the 1982 World Cup final, were flattered by the scoreline.

In Group 5, the Netherlands lost, 2-1, to Hungary in Rotterdam, while Spain, host of the 1982 tournament, downed Wales, 3-0, in a Group 7 match in Seville.

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gium downed Albania, 3-1, and

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Milan of the Italian League from English second division Portsmouth last summer, scored

WORLD CUP SOCCER

Police for England, whose other goals were netted by Tony Woodcock, Bryan Robson and Kenny

Penman.

"West Germany, which has never lost a qualifying match, needed two goals to defeat Sweden, 2-0, in Group 2. Goals from defender Uwe

Kahn — 10 seconds after coming onto the field for his debut in place

of Felix Magath — and Karl-Heinz

Rommelfanger gave West Germany

its victory in Cologne.

Meanwhile both Norway and

Switzerland proved that soccer rep-

utations still count for little.

Norway scored a surprise 1-0 victory over the Republic of Ireland just five weeks after the Irish downed the Soviet Union by the same score in Dublin, Switzerland, which last competed in a major championship when it reached the 1966 World Cup, downed 1984 European championship semi-finalist Denmark, 1-0, in Berlin in another Group 6 match that left Switzerland and Norway at the top of the standings.

Scotland registered an expected

victory, 3-0, over Iceland in Group 7. Paul McStay, who turns 20 Saturday, tallied twice for Scotland, but the winners may later regret not scoring more against a weak opponent.

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OBSERVER

A Name for All Seasons

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A member of the family with an unnamed daughter wanted to know how I felt about girls being named Summer.

Not wanting to get involved in what was none of my business, I lied and said it doesn't matter what your name is so long as you've got sterling character, money and a good lawyer. The truth is, of course, it matters what name parents give if they have.

A name like Summer practically dooms a girl baby to grow up and go into show business. As soon as she's named, you can look down at her in the cradle and see her 25 years hence. She is sitting in front of a camera as the clock hand sweeps toward 6 p.m. and a voice is saying:

"And now to bring you tonight's news, here are anchorman Summer Rabinowitz and Keith Conley."

Yes, poor little Keith, born just three weeks ago, is also marked by nomenclature for show business. If not an anchorman, Keith will probably have to spend his days performing in those awful made-for-television movies that last 10 hours and are interrupted so often by deodorant peddlers that they take all week to show.

Keith could have escaped this fate if his parents had named him Mike, Pete, Sam, John, Al or Bill. Mike, Pete, Sam, John, Al and Bill can grow up to be almost anything they want, while Keiths and Summers have to battle heavy odds to avoid careers in dental caps.

Girl babies who are named Spring, Winter and Autumn or Fall are in much the same pickle. I have known nearly a dozen women so cursed, and nearly all are out of work almost constantly because they saw no alternatives to show business careers.

The one exception is the daughter of the famous husband-and-wife team of comedians, Summer and Keith Guy. Since the Guys had a great sense of humor, they immediately realized it would ruin a wonderful gag to name their new-born daughter Autumn. So they named her Fall.

Fall Guy did not go into show business, but studied law. She is today the United States' foremost

courtroom champion of children indicted on charges of parent abuse.

She is the lawyer whose argument was instrumental in creating the Supreme Court's so-called Fall Guy Rule. This requires the police, before arresting a child for parent abuse, to determine if the parents have given the child a foolish name and to beat them with rubber hoses if they have.

Speaking of beatings, I am astonished at the vast number of unbroken young men named Jason you meet nowadays. When I was a child, only the most sadistic parents named their sons Jason.

Like Percys and Horaces, Jasons existed only to be beaten in the schoolyard by classmates named Spike and Butch. I never encountered a Jason during years and years of school, but, judging from the hordes of Jasons who have come out of the closet in the last few years, I suspect a lot of them must have been traveling the schoolyards under false identities.

It's a mystery what happened to all the Spikes and Butches with their iron fists. Now that the Depression is over, I suppose they've all made enough money to buy that expensive running gear and given up Percy-punching for jogging.

For several years I held it against my parents that they hadn't named me Spike or Butch. I had a natural boyish yearning to see other men quake when I entered the schoolyard. Later I discovered that practically nobody gets officially named Spike or Butch.

Those were names that had to be won against Horaces, Percys and Jasons by ordinary people with names like Harold, Eddie, Al or Malcolm. I don't know how the names were lost. It must have been when the jogging started. A fellow could easily lose his pride in being named Spike or Butch, if figure, and slip back into being just another Harold, Eddie or Alie.

No, of course it doesn't matter what your name is, not really, but if it's Summer, get yourself a good agent, darling, and if it's Spike or Butch, there's no use trying to talk your way past the cops at my office door.

New York Times Service

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

DATONG, China — A shiny black levitation, welded from 133 tons of steel, nosed out of the shed. Its six driving wheels, painted bright red with white trim, slowly picked up speed.

The whistle screeched. Billowing steam obscured the sunlight. The 6736 model of the Qianjin locomotive had left the assembly line of the Datong steam-engine factory.

The rest of the world may be seeking sleeker ways to travel, but in China, the old steam engine prevails. About 7,000 of the locomotives ply the rails from the deserts of Xinjiang to the steppes of Inner Mongolia and the rain forest of Yunnan.

With highways and airports largely undeveloped, China relies foremost on its 32,000 miles of railways. Trains carry 70 percent of its freight and 60 percent of its travelers — that means three million Chinese a day.

The Ministry of Railways says it expects this load to more than double by the year 2000. The Chinese keep making steam engines to meet the need because they cost \$125,000, hardly a third of the cost of a diesel engine, and can run on China's substantial coal reserves.

"The diesel engine is more efficient," said Xu Hongpei, the chief engineer at the Datong steam-engine factory, "but we have a lot of coal, and the cost is cheaper."

The sprawling Datong plant, set amid the coal mines of Shanxi province in northern China, turns out 280 locomotives a year, which Xu said, makes it the largest locomotive factory in the world.

Besides the 2,890-horsepower Qianjin, which means "forward," the factory manufactures the Jianshe and "construction," which has a mere 2,200 horsepower.

The Chinese, who are usually not sentimental about animals or machines, have nicknamed such steam locomotives *tie niu*, or "iron oxen," for their strength and stamina. Xu said the Qianjin could travel 50 miles an hour (80 kilometers an hour) and pull 20 railcars. It pulls only 16 passenger cars, he said, because more

will not fit along a railway station platform.

Trains were introduced into China in 1876 when the British built the first railway. Today, there are about 32,000 miles of track, according to the Ministry of Railways.

The Qianjin locomotive was designed in China and first produced 25 years ago. Despite improvements, such as a screw device that feeds coal into the furnace, eliminating the need for a shoveling fireman, the locomotive looks like the grand old steam engines that Western countries were using half a century ago.

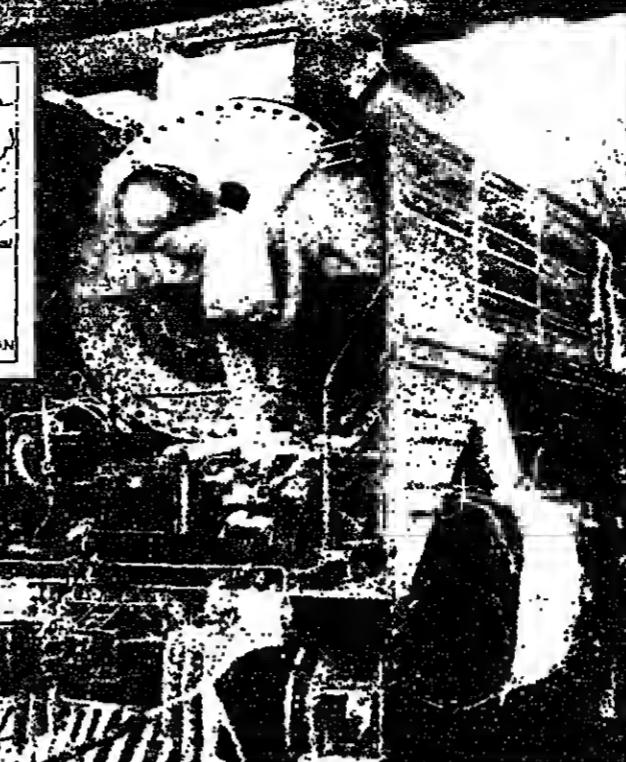
History has sprung up around the steam locomotive. The Manchurian city of Harbin developed as a Russian railway center on a shortcut from Siberia to the Far East. During the Russian civil war in 1918-20, the Whites fitted locomotives with steel plate like battle tanks and saluted forth from Harbin to duel in Siberia with trains armored by the Bolsheviks.

The romance has not faded. Chinese films have shown young peasants racing to the railroad tracks to marvel at the mighty engines capable of whisking them away from rural monotony. The Chinese press has complained about some peasants hopping freight to get around.

The Ministry of Railways, mindful of the pollution, noise and low efficiency of the steam engine, has introduced diesel engines between the busier cities of eastern China and has electrified 1,430 miles of track on major lines.

"Problems with railways are impeding the growth of our national economy, the main obstacles being outdated equipment, backward management and shortage of mileage," Li Xuan, a deputy railways minister, wrote in Economic Daily last spring.

He said that while the value of China's industrial and agricultural output had jumped eight times since the first five-year plan in the 1950s, the number of locomotives had increased by only 270 percent.



Steam-powered locomotive being built in factory at Datong, China.

Christopher S. Wren
The New York Times

and the length of track by 130 percent.

Ma Yushi, an associate professor at the Academy of Railway Sciences, has argued that steam engines are suitable for China. Writing in China Daily, Ma said they still hauled 80 percent of the country's rail traffic.

Xu Hongpei said his steam-engine factory at Datong had been talking with an American company about developing a more efficient, less polluting locomotive that would run on coal gas. But he refused to give further details.

In the meantime, hundreds of railroad bulls from as far away as the United States, Britain and West Germany visit Datong each year to watch the big locomotives being made and, if they are lucky, to take a rattling-good test ride.

The government is trying the Datong factory to start making some diesel engines on a trial basis next year. But Xu said, "Personally, I think that steam locomotives will be used for a long time."

PEOPLE

Entertainer Acquitted

The rock 'n' roll entertainer Jerry Lee Lewis was acquitted of income tax evasion Thursday by a federal jury in Memphis, Tennessee, that rejected charges he hid his assets by buying luxury cars, furs and gifts for friends and threatened Internal Revenue Service agents. The IRS charged that the 49-year-old singer, who rocketed to fame in the 1950s with the songs "Whole Lotta Shakin'" and "Great Balls of Fire," amassed a tax bill, including penalties and interest, of more than \$1.1 million for 1975 through 1980. The government has collected more than \$500,000 by attaching Lewis's concert and recording receipts and by seizing cars, jewelry and other property owned by the singer. That leaves Lewis owing more than \$653,000 in back taxes, interest and penalties, the government says.

Britain's Austrian-born Princess Michael of Kent, limping from a tennis injury but still chic in green silk and diamonds, Wednesday told a computer convention that Vienna was a "beautiful old lady" whose best days were behind her. The princess, born Baroness Marie Christina von Reichenau, married Queen Elizabeth's cousin, Prince Michael of Kent, in Vienna in 1979.

Salvador Dali, who underwent skin grafts last month after he was burned in an electrical fire in his bedroom Aug. 30, has gone home from the hospital. Doctors said two weeks ago that Dali, 80, had recovered enough to leave, but the painter reportedly preferred to wait for completion of repairs at Torre Galatea, the house adjoining the Dali Museum in Figueras, his birthplace.

The novelist Endora Welty has been chosen to receive the fifth annual Commonwealth Award for Distinguished Service in Literature from the Modern Language Association of America. The award, announced Wednesday by the New York-based association of teachers, scholars and others involved in the study of modern languages and literature, includes a \$23,500 cash grant.

Three years after the death of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, an organization with two former U.S. presidents on its board, has been established to promote peace in the slain statesman's name. Jimi Hendrix, the assassinated leader's wife, has secured the help of former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, and Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, in organizing the Sadat Peace Four. "Pop" Plarivel, the Be Bop FM in Philadelphia, Le Francis in Wheeling, Illinois, K-Paul's Louisiana Kitchen in New

Orleans, Obrycki's in Baltimore, and the Beverly Hills Hotel in California for "the best club sandwich in the world." Clapton also likes Gosman's, a seafood restaurant near his Long Island home in East Hampton, and Grace's, a hot dog stand near the Long Island Expressway.

Craig Claiborne, who once ordered a \$4,000 dinner for two at Chez Denis in Paris, says "New York is the best restaurant city in the world." Claiborne says New York chefs don't always equal their colleagues in other lands, but the variety of cuisine available in the city is unmatched anywhere. The New York Times' food critic said in Ge magazine that in New York he favors The Four Seasons, Le Cirque, La Caravelle, Il Monello, Il Nido, Lucre, La Cote Basque, The Quilted Giraffe, Le Cygne, Manrice at the Parker Meridien Hotel, Shun Lee Palace, Auntie Yuan, and Shun Lee West. Elsewhere, he favors Le Be Bop FM in Philadelphia, Le Francis in Wheeling, Illinois, K-Paul's Louisiana Kitchen in New

Orleans, the Sadat Peace Four. "Pop" Plarivel, the Be Bop FM in Philadelphia, Le Francis in Wheeling, Illinois, K-Paul's Louisiana Kitchen in New

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